

STANDARD CHINESE

A MODULAR APPROACH

STUDENT TEXT

MODULE 1: ORIENTATION

MODULE 2: BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

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PREFACE

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach originated in an interagency conference held at the Foreign Service Institute in August 1973 to address the need generally felt in the U.S. Government language training community for improving and updating Chinese materials to reflect current usage in Beijing and Taipei.

The conference resolved to develop materials which were flexible enough in form and content to meet the requirements of a wide range of government agencies and academic institutions.

A Project Board was established consisting of representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency Language Learning Center, the Defense Language Institute, the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, the Cryptologic School of the National Security Agency, and the U.S. Office of Education, later joined by the Canadian Forces Foreign Language School. The representatives have included Arthur T. McNeill, John Hopkins, and John Boag (CIA); Colonel John F. Elder III, Joseph C. Hutchinson, Ivy Gibian, and Major Bernard Muller-Thym (DLI); James R. Frith and John B. Ratliff III (FSI); Kazuo Shitama (NSA); Richard T. Thompson and Julia Petrov (OE); and Lieutenant Colonel George Kozoriz (CFFLS).

The Project Board set up the Chinese Core Curriculum Project in 1974 in space provided at the Foreign Service Institute. Each of the six U.S. and Canadian government agencies provided funds and other assistance.

Gerard P. Kok was appointed project coordinator, and a planning council was formed consisting of Mr. Kok, Frances Li of the Defense Language Institute, Patricia O'Connor of the University of Texas, Earl M. Rickerson of the Language Learning Center, and James Wrenn of Brown University. In the fall of 1977, Lucille A. Barale was appointed deputy project coordinator. David W. Dellinger of the Language Learning Center and Charles R. Sheehan of the Foreign Service Institute also served on the planning council and contributed material to the project. The planning council drew up the original overall design for the materials and met regularly to review their development.

Writers for the first half of the materials were John H. T. Harvey, Lucille A. Barale, and Roberta S. Barry, who worked in close cooperation with the planning council and with the Chinese staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Mr. Harvey developed the instructional formats of the comprehension and production self-study materials, and also designed the communication-based classroom activities and wrote the teacher's guides. Lucille A. Barale and Roberta S. Barry wrote the tape scripts and the student text. By 1978 Thomas E. Madden and Susan C. Pola had joined the staff. Led by Ms. Barale, they have worked as a team to produce the materials subsequent to Module 6.

All Chinese language material was prepared or selected by Chuan O. Chao, Ying-chi Chen, Hsiao-jung Chi, Eva Diao, Jan Hu, Tsung-mi Li, and Yunhui C. Yang, assisted for part of the time by Chieh-fang Ou Lee, Ying-ming Chen, and Joseph Yu Hsu Wang. Anna Affholder, Mei-li Chen, and Henry Khuo helped in the preparation of a preliminary corpus of dialogues.

Administrative assistance was provided at various times by Vincent Basciano, Lisa A. Bowden, Jill W. Ellis, Donna Fong, Renee T. C. Liang, Thomas E. Madden, Susan C. Pola, and Kathleen Strype.

The production of tape recordings was directed by Jose M. Ramirez of the Foreign Service Institute Recording Studio. The Chinese script was voiced by Ms. Chao, Ms. Chen, Mr. Chen, Ms. Diao, Ms. Hu, Mr. Khuo, Mr. Li, and Ms. Yang. The English script was read by Ms. Barale, Ms. Barry, Mr. Basciano, Ms. Ellis, Ms. Pola, and Ms. Strype.

The graphics were produced by John McClelland of the Foreign Service Institute Audio-Visual staff, under the general supervision of Joseph A. Sadote, Chief of Audio-Visual.

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach was field-tested with the cooperation of Brown University; the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center; the Foreign Service Institute; the Language Learning Center; the United States Air Force Academy; the University of Illinois; and the University of Virginia.

Colonel Samuel L. Stapleton and Colonel Thomas G. Foster, Commandants of the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center, authorized the DLIFLC support necessary for preparation of this edition of the course materials. This support included coordination, graphic arts, editing, typing, proofreading, printing, and materials necessary to carry out these tasks.



James R. Frith, Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board

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INTRODUCTION

SECTION I: ABOUT THE COURSE

This course is designed to give you a practical command of spoken Standard Chinese. You will learn both to understand and to speak it. Although Standard Chinese is one language, there are differences between the particular form it takes in Beijing and the form it takes in the rest of the country. There are also, of course, significant nonlinguistic differences between regions of the country. Reflecting these regional differences, the settings for most conversations are Beijing and Taipei.

This course represents a new approach to the teaching of foreign languages. In many ways it redefines the roles of teacher and student, of classwork and homework, and of text and tape. Here is what you should expect:

The focus is on communicating in Chinese in practical situations--the obvious ones you will encounter upon arriving in China. You will be communicating in Chinese most of the time you are in class. You will not always be talking about real situations, but you will almost always be purposefully exchanging information in Chinese.

This focus on communicating means that the teacher is first of all your conversational partner. Anything that forces him* back into the traditional roles of lecturer and drillmaster limits your opportunity to interact with a speaker of the Chinese language and to experience the language in its full spontaneity, flexibility, and responsiveness.

Using class time for communicating, you will complete other course activities out of class whenever possible. This is what the tapes are for. They introduce the new material of each unit and give you as much additional practice as possible without a conversational partner.

The texts summarize and supplement the tapes, which take you through new material step by step and then give you intensive practice on what you have covered. In this course you will spend almost all your time listening to Chinese and saying things in Chinese, either with the tapes or in class.

*As used in this course, the words "he," "him," and "his" are intended to include both masculine and feminine genders. (Translations of foreign language material not included.)

How the Course Is Organized

The subtitle of this course, "A Modular Approach," refers to overall organization of the materials into MODULES which focus on particular situations or language topics and which allow a certain amount of choice as to what is taught and in what order. To highlight equally significant features of the course, the subtitle could just as well have been "A Situational Approach," "A Taped-Input Approach," or "A Communicative Approach."

Ten situational modules form the core of the course:

ORIENTATION (ORN)	Talking about who you are and where you are from.
BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION (BIO)	Talking about your background, family, studies, and occupation and about your visit to China.
MONEY (MON)	Making purchases and changing money.
DIRECTIONS (DIR)	Asking directions in a city or in a building.
TRANSPORTATION (TRN)	Taking buses, taxis, trains, and planes, including finding out schedule information, buying tickets, and making reservations.
ARRANGING A MEETING (MTG)	Arranging a business meeting or a social get-together, changing the time of an appointment, and declining an invitation.
SOCIETY (SOC)	Talking about families, relationships between people, cultural roles in traditional society, and cultural trends in modern society.
TRAVELING IN CHINA (TRL)	Making travel arrangements and visiting a kindergarten, the Great Wall, the Ming Tombs, a commune, and a factory.
LIFE IN CHINA (LIC)	Talking about daily life in Beijing street committees, leisure activities, traffic and transportation, buying and rationing, housing.
TALKING ABOUT THE NEWS (TAN)	Talking about government and party policy changes described in newspapers: the educational system, agricultural policy, international policy, ideological policy, and policy in the arts.

Each core module consists of tapes, a student textbook, and a workbook.

STUDENT TEXT, MODULES 1 and 2

In addition to the ten CORE modules, there are also RESOURCE modules and OPTIONAL modules. Resource modules teach particular systems in the language, such as numbers and dates. As you proceed through a situational core module, you will occasionally take time out to study part of a resource module. (You will begin the first three of these while studying the Orientation Module.)

PRONUNCIATION AND ROMANIZATION (P&R)	The sound system of Chinese and the Pinyin system of romanization.
NUMBERS (NUM)	Numbers up to five digits.
CLASSROOM EXPRESSIONS (CE)	Expressions basic to the classroom learning situation.
TIME AND DATES (T&D)	Dates, days of the week, clock time, parts of the day.
GRAMMAR	Aspect and verb types, word order, multisyllabic verbs and <u>bǎi</u> , auxiliary verbs, complex sentences, adverbial expressions.

Each module consists of tapes and a student textbook.

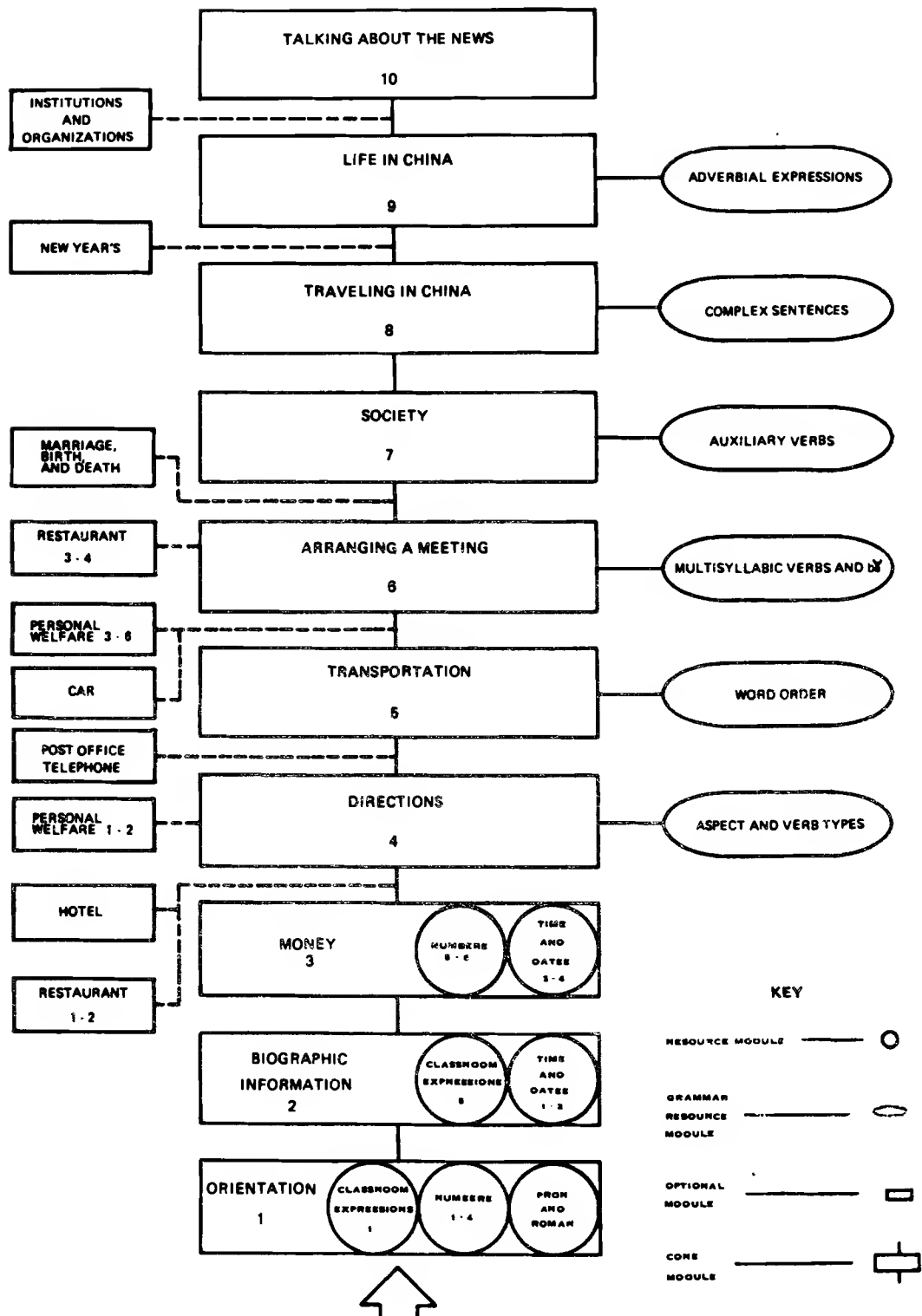
The eight optional modules focus on particular situations:

RESTAURANT (RST)
HOTEL (HTL)
PERSONAL WELFARE (WLF)
POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE (PST/TEL)
CAR (CAR)
CUSTOMS SURROUNDING MARRIAGE, BIRTH, AND DEATH (MBD)
NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION (NYR)
INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS (I&O)

Each module consists of tapes and a student textbook. These optional modules may be used at any time after certain core modules.

The diagram on page 4 shows how the core modules, optional modules, and resource modules fit together in the course. Resource modules are shown where study should begin. Optional modules are shown where they may be introduced.

STANDARD CHINESE : A MODULAR APPROACH



Inside a Core Module

Each core module has from four to eight units. A module also includes Objectives: The module objectives are listed at the beginning of the text for each module. Read these before starting work on the first unit to fix in your mind what you are trying to accomplish and what you will have to do to pass the test at the end of the module.

Target Lists: These follow the objectives in the text. They summarize the language content of each unit in the form of typical questions and answers on the topic of that unit. Each sentence is given both in romanized Chinese and in English. Turn to the appropriate Target List before, during, or after your work on a unit, whenever you need to pull together what is in the unit.

Review Tapes (R-1): The Target List sentences are given on these tapes. Except in the short Orientation Module, there are two R-1 tapes for each module.

Criterion Test: After studying each module, you will take a Criterion Test to find out which module objectives you have met and which you need to work on before beginning to study another module.

Inside a Unit

Here is what you will be doing in each unit. First, you will work through two tapes:

1. Comprehension Tape 1 (C-1): This tape introduces all the new words and structures in the unit and lets you hear them in the context of short conversational exchanges. It then works them into other short conversations and longer passages for listening practice, and finally reviews them in the Target List sentences. Your goal when using the tape is to understand all the Target List sentences for the unit.
2. Production Tape 1 (P-1): This tape gives you practice in pronouncing the new words and in saying the sentences you learned to understand on the C-1 tape. Your goal when using the P-1 tape is to be able to produce any of the Target List sentences in Chinese when given the English equivalent.

The C-1 and P-1 tapes, not accompanied by workbooks, are "portable" in the sense that they do not tie you down to your desk. However, there are some written materials for each unit which you will need to work into your study routine. A text Reference List at the beginning of each unit contains the sentences from the C-1 and P-1 tapes. It includes both the Chinese sentences and their English equivalents. The text Reference Notes restate and expand the comments made on the C-1 and P-1 tapes concerning grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and culture.

After you have worked with the C-1 and P-1 tapes, you go on to two class activities:

3. Target List Review: In this first class activity of the unit, you find out how well you learned the C-1 and P-1 sentences. The teacher checks your understanding and production of the Target List sentences. He also presents any additional required vocabulary items, found at the end of the Target List, which were not on the C-1 and P-1 tapes.

4. Structural Buildup: During this class activity, you work on your understanding and control of the new structures in the unit. You respond to questions from your teacher about situations illustrated on a chalkboard or explained in other ways.

After these activities, your teacher may want you to spend some time working on the drills for the unit.

5. Drill Tape: This tape takes you through various types of drills based on the Target List sentences and on the additional required vocabulary.

6. Drills: The teacher may have you go over some or all of the drills in class, either to prepare for work with the tape, to review the tape, or to replace it.

Next, you use two more tapes. These tapes will give you as much additional practice as possible outside of class.

7. Comprehension Tape 2 (C-2): This tape provides advanced listening practice with exercises containing long, varied passages which fully exploit the possibilities of the material covered. In the C-2 Workbook you answer questions about the passages.

8. Production Tape 2 (P-2): This tape resembles the Structural Buildup in that you practice using the new structures of the unit in various situations. The P-2 Workbook provides instructions and displays of information for each exercise.

Following work on these two tapes, you take part in two class activities:

9. Exercise Review: The teacher reviews the exercises of the C-2 tape by reading or playing passages from the tape and questioning you on them. He reviews the exercises of the P-2 tape by questioning you on information displays in the P-2 Workbook.

10. Communication Activities: Here you use what you have learned in the unit for the purposeful exchange of information. Both fictitious situations (in Communication Games) and real-world situations involving you and your classmates (in "interviews") are used.

STUDENT TEXT, MODULES 1 and 2

Materials and Activities for a Unit

TAPED MATERIALS

C-1, P-1 Tapes

D-1 Tapes

C-2, P-2 Tapes

WRITTEN MATERIALS

Target List
Reference List
Reference Notes

Drills

Reference Notes
C-2, P-2 Workbooks

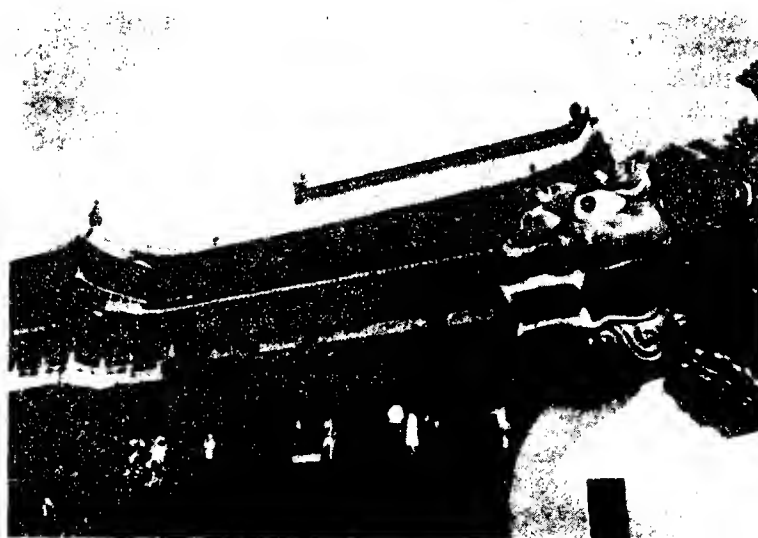
CLASS ACTIVITIES

Target List Review

Structural Buildup
Drills

Exercise Review

Communication Activities



Wén wǔ Temple in central Taiwan
(courtesy of Thomas Madden)

SECTION II

BACKGROUND NOTES: ABOUT CHINESE

The Chinese Languages

We find it perfectly natural to talk about a language called "Chinese." We say, for example, that the people of China speak different dialects of Chinese, and that Confucius wrote in an ancient form of Chinese. On the other hand, we would never think of saying that the people of Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal speak dialects of one language, and that Julius Caesar wrote in an ancient form of that language. But the facts are almost exactly parallel.

Therefore, in terms of what we think of as a language when closer to home, "Chinese" is not one language, but a family of languages. The language of Confucius is partway up the trunk of the family tree. Like Latin, it lived on as a literary language long after its death as a spoken language in popular use. The seven modern languages of China, traditionally known as the "dialects," are the branches of the tree. They share as strong a family resemblance as do Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, and are about as different from one another.

The predominant language of China is now known as Pǔtōnghuà, or "Standard Chinese" (literally "the common speech"). The more traditional term, still used in Taiwan, is Guóyǔ, or "Mandarin" (literally "the national language"). Standard Chinese is spoken natively by almost two-thirds of the population of China and throughout the greater part of the country.

The term "Standard Chinese" is often used more narrowly to refer to the true national language which is emerging. This language, which is already the language of all national broadcasting, is based primarily on the Peking dialect, but takes in elements from other dialects of Standard Chinese and even from other Chinese languages. Like many national languages, it is more widely understood than spoken, and is often spoken with some concessions to local speech, particularly in pronunciation.

The Chinese languages and their dialects differ far more in pronunciation than in grammar and vocabulary. What distinguishes Standard Chinese most from the other Chinese languages, for example, is that it has the fewest tones and the fewest final consonants.

The remaining six Chinese languages, spoken by approximately a quarter of the population of China, are tightly grouped in the southeast, below the Yangtze River. The six are: the Wu group (Wú), which includes the "Shanghai dialect"; Hunanese (Xiāng); the "Kiangsi dialect" (Gàn); Cantonese (Yuè), the language of Guǎngdōng, widely spoken in Chinese communities in the United States; Fukienese (Mín), a variant of which is spoken by a majority

on Taiwan and hence called Taiwanese; and Hakka (Kèjiā), spoken in a belt above the Cantonese area, as well as by a minority on Taiwan. Cantonese, Fukienese, and Hakka are also widely spoken throughout Southeast Asia.

There are minority ethnic groups in China who speak non-Chinese languages. Some of these, such as Tibetan, are distantly related to the Chinese languages. Others, such as Mongolian, are entirely unrelated.

Some Characteristics of Chinese

To us, perhaps the most striking feature of spoken Chinese is the use of variation in tone ("tones") to distinguish the different meanings of syllables which would otherwise sound alike. All languages, and Chinese is no exception, make use of sentence intonation to indicate how whole sentences are to be understood. In English, for example, the rising pattern in "He's gone?" tells us that the sentence is meant as a question. The Chinese tones, however, are quite a different matter. They belong to individual syllables, not to the sentence as a whole. An inherent part of each Standard Chinese syllable is one of four distinctive tones. The tone does just as much to distinguish the syllable as do the consonants and vowels. For example, the only difference between the verb "to buy," mǎi, and the verb "to sell," mài, is the Low tone (ˊ) and the Falling tone (ˋ). And yet these words are just as distinguishable as our words "buy" and "guy," or "buy" and "boy." Apart from the tones, the sound system of Standard Chinese is no more different from English than French is.

Word formation in Standard Chinese is relatively simple. For one thing, there are no conjugations such as are found in many European languages. Chinese verbs have fewer forms than English verbs, and nowhere near as many irregularities. Chinese grammar relies heavily on word order, and often the word order is the same as in English. For these reasons Chinese is not as difficult for Americans to learn to speak as one might think.

It is often said that Chinese is a monosyllabic language. This notion contains a good deal of truth. It has been found that, on the average, every other word in ordinary conversation is a single-syllable word. Moreover, although most words in the dictionary have two syllables, and some have more, these words can almost always be broken down into single-syllable units of meaning, many of which can stand alone as words.

Written Chinese

Most languages with which we are familiar are written with an alphabet. The letters may be different from ours, as in the Greek alphabet, but the principle is the same: one letter for each consonant or vowel sound, more or less. Chinese, however, is written with "characters" which stand for whole syllables--in fact, for whole syllables with particular meanings. Although there are only about thirteen hundred phonetically distinct syllables in standard Chinese, there are several thousand Chinese characters in everyday use, essentially one for each single-syllable unit of meaning. This means that many words have the same pronunciation but are written with different characters, as tiān, "sky," 天, and tiān, "to add," "to increase," 添. Chinese characters are often referred to as "ideographs," which suggests that they stand directly for ideas. But this is misleading. It is better to think of them as standing for the meaningful syllables of the spoken language.

Minimal literacy in Chinese calls for knowing about a thousand characters. These thousand characters, in combination, give a reading vocabulary of several thousand words. Full literacy calls for knowing some three thousand characters. In order to reduce the amount of time needed to learn characters, there has been a vast extension in the People's Republic of China (PRC) of the principle of character simplification, which has reduced the average number of strokes per character by half.

During the past century, various systems have been proposed for representing the sounds of Chinese with letters of the Roman alphabet. One of these romanizations, Hànyǔ Pīnyīn (literally "Chinese Language Spelling," generally called "Pinyin" in English), has been adopted officially in the PRC, with the short-term goal of teaching all students the Standard Chinese pronunciation of characters. A long-range goal is the use of Pinyin for written communication throughout the country. This is not possible, of course, until speakers across the nation have uniform pronunciations of Standard Chinese. For the time being, characters, which represent meaning, not pronunciation, are still the most widely accepted way of communicating in writing.

Pinyin uses all of the letters in our alphabet except y, and adds the letter ü. The spellings of some of the consonant sounds are rather arbitrary from our point of view, but for every consonant sound there is only one letter or one combination of letters, and vice versa. You will find that each vowel letter can stand for different vowel sounds, depending on what letters precede or follow it in the syllable. The four tones are indicated by accent marks over the vowels, and the Neutral tone by the absence of an accent mark:

High:	<u>mā</u>	Falling:	<u>mà</u>
Rising:	<u>má</u>	Neutral:	<u>ma</u>
Low:	<u>mǎ</u>		

One reason often given for the retention of characters is that they can be read, with the local pronunciation, by speakers of all the Chinese languages. Probably a stronger reason for retaining them is that the characters help keep alive distinctions of meaning between words, and connections of meaning between words, which are fading in the spoken language. On the other hand, a Cantonese could learn to speak Standard Chinese, and read it alphabetically, at least as easily as he can learn several thousand characters.

Pinyin is used throughout this course to provide a simple written representation of pronunciation. The characters, which are chiefly responsible for the reputation of Chinese as a difficult language, are taught separately.

BACKGROUND NOTES: ABOUT CHINESE CHARACTERS

Each Chinese character is written as a fixed sequence of strokes. There are very few basic types of strokes, each with its own prescribed direction, length, and contour. The dynamics of these strokes as written with a brush, the classical writing instrument, show up clearly even in printed characters. You can tell from the varying thickness of the stroke how the brush met the paper, how it swooped, and how it lifted; these effects are largely lost in characters written with a ball-point pen.

The sequence of strokes is of particular importance. Let's take the character for "mouth," pronounced kǒu. Here it is as normally written, with the order and directions of the strokes indicated.



If the character is written rapidly, in "running-style writing," one stroke glides into the next, like this.



If the strokes were written in any but the proper order, quite different distortions would take place as each stroke reflected the last and anticipated the next, and the character would be illegible.

The earliest surviving Chinese characters, inscribed on the Shang Dynasty "oracle bones" of about 1500 B.C., already included characters that went beyond simple pictorial representation. There are some characters in use today which are pictorial, like the character for "mouth." There are also some which are directly symbolic, like our Roman numerals I, II, and III. (The characters for these numbers--the first numbers you learn in this course--are like the Roman numerals turned on their sides.) There are some which are indirectly symbolic, like our Arabic numerals 1, 2, and 3. But the most common type of character is complex, consisting of two parts: a "phonetic," which suggests the pronunciation, and a "radical," which broadly characterizes the meaning. Let's take the following character as an example.

洋

This character means "ocean" and is pronounced yáng. The left side of the character, the three short strokes, is an abbreviation of a character which means "water" and is pronounced shuǐ. This is the "radical." It has been borrowed only for its meaning, "water." The right side of the character above is a character which means "sheep" and is pronounced yáng. This is the "phonetic." It has been borrowed only for its sound value, yáng. A speaker of Chinese encountering the above character for the first time could probably figure out that the only Chinese word that sounds like yáng and means something like "water" is the word yáng meaning "ocean." We, as speakers of English, might not be able to figure it out. Moreover, phonetics and radicals seldom work as neatly as in this example. But we can still learn to make good use of these hints at sound and sense.

Many dictionaries classify characters in terms of the radicals. According to one of the two dictionary systems used, there are 176 radicals; in the other system, there are 214. There are over a thousand phonetics.

Chinese has traditionally been written vertically, from top to bottom of the page, starting on the right-hand side, with the pages bound so that the first page is where we would expect the last page to be. Nowadays, however, many Chinese publications paginate like Western publications, and the characters are written horizontally, from left to right.

BACKGROUND NOTES: ABOUT CHINESE PERSONAL NAMES AND TITLES

A Chinese personal name consists of two parts: a surname and a given name. There is no middle name. The order is the reverse of ours: surname first, given name last.

The most common pattern for Chinese names is a single-syllable surname followed by a two-syllable given name: *

Máo Zédōng (Mao Tse-tung)
Zhōu Enlái (Chou En-lai)
Jiǎng Jièshí (Chiang Kai-shek)
Sòng Qǐnglíng (Soong Ch'ing-ling--Mme Sun Yat-sen)
Sòng Měilíng (Soong Mei-ling--Mme Chiang Kai-shek)

It is not uncommon, however, for the given name to consist of a single syllable:

Zhū Dé (Chu Teh)
Lín Biāo (Lin Piao)
Hú Shǐ (Hu Shih)
Jiāng Qǐng (Chiang Ch'ing--Mme Mao Tse-tung)

There are a few two-syllable surnames. These are usually followed by single-syllable given names:

Sīmǎ Guāng (Ssu-ma Kuang)
Ōuyáng Xiū (Ou-yang Hsiu)
Zhūgě Liāng (Chu-ke Liang)

But two-syllable surnames may also be followed by two-syllable given names:

Sīmǎ Xiāngrú (Ssu-ma Hsiang-ju)

An exhaustive list of Chinese surnames includes several hundred written with a single character and several dozen written with two characters. Some single-syllable surnames sound exactly alike although written with different characters, and to distinguish them, the Chinese may occasionally have to describe the character or "write" it with a finger on the palm of a hand. But the surnames that you are likely to encounter are fewer than a hundred, and a handful of these are so common that they account for a good majority of China's population.

*The first version of each example is in the Pinyin system of romanization. The second, parenthesized version is the conventional, or anglicized, spelling.

Given names, as opposed to surnames, are not restricted to a limited list of characters. Men's names are often but not always distinguishable from women's; the difference, however, usually lies in the meaning of the characters and so is not readily apparent to the beginning student with a limited knowledge of characters.

Outside the People's Republic the traditional system of titles is still in use. These titles closely parallel our own "Mr.," "Mrs.," and "Miss." Notice, however, that all Chinese titles follow the name--either the full name or the surname alone--rather than preceding it.

The title "Mr." is Xiānsheng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng
Mǎ Mínglǐ Xiānsheng

The title "Mrs." is Tàitai. It follows the husband's full name or surname alone.

Mǎ Tàitai
Mǎ Mínglǐ Tàitai

The title "Miss" is Xiǎojiě. The Mǎ family's grown daughter, Défēn, would be

Mǎ Xiǎojiě
Mǎ Défēn Xiǎojiě

Even traditionally, outside the People's Republic, a married woman does not take her husband's name in the same sense as in our culture. If Miss Fāng Bǎolán marries Mr. Mǎ Mínglǐ, she becomes Mrs. Mǎ Mínglǐ, but at the same time she remains Fāng Bǎolán. She does not become Mǎ Bǎolán; there is no equivalent of "Mrs. Mary Smith." She may, however, add her husband's surname to her own full name and refer to herself as Mǎ Fāng Bǎolán. At work she is quite likely to continue as Miss Fāng.

These customs regarding names are still observed by many Chinese today in various parts of the world. The titles carry certain connotations, however, when used in the PRC today: Tàitai should not be used because it designates that woman as a member of the leisure class. Xiǎojiě should not be used because it carries the connotation of being from a rich family.

In the People's Republic, the title "Comrade," Tóngzhì, is used in place of the titles Xiānsheng, Tàitai, and Xiǎojiě. Mǎ Mínglǐ would be

Mǎ Tóngzhì
Mǎ Mínglǐ Tóngzhì

The title "Comrade" is applied to all, regardless of sex or marital status. A married woman does not take her husband's name in any sense. Mǎ Mínglǐ's wife would be

Fāng Tóngzhì
Fāng Bǎolán Tóngzhì

Children may be given either the mother's or the father's surname at birth. In some families one child has the father's surname, and another child has the mother's surname. Mǎ Mínglǐ's and Fāng Bǎolán's grown daughter could be

Mǎ Tóngzhì
Mǎ Défēn Tóngzhì

Their grown son could be

Fāng Tóngzhì
Fāng Zìqiáng Tóngzhì

Both in the PRC and elsewhere, of course, there are official titles and titles of respect in addition to the common titles we have discussed here. Several of these will be introduced later in the course.

The question of adapting foreign names to Chinese calls for special consideration. In the People's Republic the policy is to assign Chinese phonetic equivalents to foreign names. These approximations are often not as close phonetically as they might be, since the choice of appropriate written characters may bring in nonphonetic considerations. (An attempt is usually made when transliterating to use characters with attractive meanings.) For the most part, the resulting names do not at all resemble Chinese names. For example, the official version of "David Anderson" is Dàiwéi Āndésēn.

An older approach, still in use outside the PRC, is to construct a valid Chinese name that suggests the foreign name phonetically. For example, "David Anderson" might be Ān Dàwèi.

Sometimes, when a foreign surname has the same meaning as a Chinese surname, semantic suggestiveness is chosen over phonetic suggestiveness. For example, Wáng, a common Chinese surname, means "king," so "Daniel King" might be rendered Wáng Dānián.

Students in this course will be given both the official PRC phonetic equivalents of their names and Chinese-style names.

MODULE 1: ORIENTATION

The Orientation Module and associated resource modules provide the linguistic tools needed to begin the study of Chinese. The materials also introduce the teaching procedures used in this course.

The Orientation Module is not a typical course module in several respects. First, it does not have a situational topic of its own, but rather leads into the situational topic of the following module--Biographic Information. Second, it teaches only a little Chinese grammar and vocabulary. Third, two of the associated resource modules (Pronunciation and Romanization, Numbers) are not optional; together with the Orientation Module, they are prerequisite to the rest of the course.

OBJECTIVES

Upon successful completion of this module and the two associated resource modules, the student should

1. Distinguish the sounds and tones of Chinese well enough to be able to write the Hànyǔ Pīnyīn romanization for a syllable after hearing the syllable.
2. Be able to pronounce any combination of sounds found in the words of the Target Lists when given a romanized syllable to read. (Although the entire sound system of Chinese is introduced in the module, the student is responsible for producing only sounds used in the Target Sentences for ORN. Producing the remaining sounds is included in the Objectives for Biographic Information.)
3. Know the names and locations of five cities and five provinces of China well enough to point out their locations on a map, and pronounce the names well enough to be understood by a Chinese.
4. Comprehend the numbers 1 through 99 well enough to write them down when dictated, and be able to say them in Chinese when given English equivalents.
5. Understand the Chinese system of using personal names, including the use of titles equivalent to "Mr.," "Mrs.," "Miss," and "Comrade."
6. Be able to ask and understand questions about where someone is from.
7. Be able to ask and understand questions about where someone is.

ORN

8. Be able to give the English equivalents for all the Chinese expressions in the Target Lists.
9. Be able to say all the Chinese expressions in the Target Lists when cued with English equivalents.
10. Be able to take part in short Chinese conversations, based on the Target Lists, about how he is, who he is, and where he is from.

TAPES FOR ORN AND ASSOCIATED RESOURCE MODULES

Orientation (ORN)

Unit 1:	1 C-1	1 P-1			
			1&2 D-1		
Unit 2:	2 C-1	2 P-1			
Unit 3:	3 C-1	3 P-1	3 D-1	3 C-2	3 P-2
Unit 4:	4 C-1	4 P-1	4 D-1	4 C-2	4 P-2

Pronunciation and Romanization (P&R)

P&R 1	P&R 2	P&R 3	P&R 4	P&R 5	P&R 6
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Numbers (NUM)

NUM 1	NUM 2	NUM 3	NUM 4
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Classroom Expressions (CE)

CE 1

UNIT 1 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. A: Nǐ shì shéi? | Who are you? |
| B: Wǒ shì Wáng Dànián. | I am Wáng Dànián (Daniel King). |
| A: Wǒ shì Hú Měilíng. | I am Hú Měilíng. |
| 2. A: Nǐ xìng shénme? | What is your surname? |
| B: Wǒ xìng Wáng. | My surname is Wáng (King). |
| A: Wǒ xìng Hú. | My surname is Hú. |
| 3. A: Tā shì shéi? | Who is he/she? |
| B: Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ. | He is Mǎ Mínglǐ. |
| A: Tā shì Mǎ Xiānsheng. | He is Mr. Mǎ. |
| B: Tā shì Mǎ Tàitai. | She is Mrs. Mǎ. |
| A: Tā shì Mǎ Xiǎojiě. | She is Miss Mǎ. |
| B: Tā shì Mǎ Tóngzhì. | He/she is Comrade Mǎ. |
| 4. A: Wáng Xiānsheng, tā shì shéi? | Mr. Wáng, who is he? |
| B: Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ Xiānsheng. | He is Mr. Mǎ Mínglǐ. |
| 5. A: Xiānsheng, tā shì shéi? | Sir, who is she? |
| B: Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ Tàitai. | She is Mrs. Mǎ Mínglǐ. |
| 6. A: Tóngzhì, tā shì shéi? | Comrade, who is she? |
| B: Tā shì Fāng Bǎolán Tóngzhì. | She is Comrade Fāng Bǎolán. |

UNIT 2 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A: Nǐ shì Wáng Xiānsheng ma? | Are you Mr. Wáng? |
| B: Wǒ shì Wáng Dànián. | I am Wáng Dànián. |
| A: Wǒ bú shì Wáng Xiānsheng. | I'm not Mr. Wáng. |
| 2. A: Nǐ xìng Wáng ma? | Is your surname Wáng? |
| B: Wǒ xìng Wáng. | My surname is Wáng. |
| A: Wǒ bú xìng Wáng. | My surname isn't Wáng. |

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3. A: Nín guìxìng? | Your surname? (POLITE) |
| B: Wǒ xìng Wáng. | My surname is Wáng. |
| 4. A: Nǐ jiào shénme? | What is your given name? |
| B: Wǒ jiào Dànián. | My given name is Dànián (Daniel). |
| 5. A: Nǐ hǎo a? | How are you? |
| B: Wǒ hǎo. Nǐ ne? | I'm fine. And you? |
| A: Hǎo. Xièxie. | Fine, thank you. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 6. míngzì | given name |
|-----------|------------|

UNIT 3 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A: Nǐ shì Měiguó rén ma? | Are you an American? |
| B: Shì. | Yes (I am). |
| B: Bú shì. | No (I'm not). |
| 2. A: Nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén ma? | Are you Chinese? |
| B: Shì, wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén. | Yes, I'm Chinese. |
| B: Bú shì, wǒ bú shì Zhōngguó rén. | No, I'm not Chinese. |
| 3. A: Nǐ shì něiguó rén? | What's your nationality? |
| B: Wǒ shì Měiguó rén. | I'm an American. |
| B: Wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén. | I'm Chinese. |
| B: Wǒ shì Yīngguó rén. | I'm English. |
| 4. A: Nǐ shì nǎrde rén? | Where are you from? |
| B: Wǒ shì Jiāzhōu rén. | I'm a Californian. |
| B: Wǒ shì Shànghǎi rén. | I'm from Shànghǎi. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

5. Déguó	Germany
6. Èguó (Éguó)	Russia
7. Fàguó (Fǎguó)	France
8. Rìběn	Japan

UNIT 4 TARGET LIST

1. A: Āndésēn Xiānsheng, nǐ shì nǎrde rén?	Where are you from, Mr. Anderson?
B: Wǒ shì Dézhōu rén.	I'm from Texas.
A: Āndésēn Fūren ne?	And Mrs. Anderson?
B: Tā yě shì Dézhōu rén.	She is from Texas too.
2. A: Tā shì Yīngguó rén ma?	Is he English?
B: Bú shì, tā bú shì Yīngguó rén.	No, he is not English.
A: Tā àiren ne?	And his wife?
B: Tā yě bú shì Yīngguó rén.	She isn't English either.
3. A: Qǐngwèn, nǐ lǎojiā zài nǎr?	May I ask, where is your family from?
B: Wǒ lǎojiā zài Shāndōng.	My family is from Shāndōng.
4. A: Qīngdǎo zài zhèr ma?	Is Qīngdǎo here? (pointing to a map)
B: Qīngdǎo bú zài nàr, zài zhèr.	Qīngdǎo isn't there; it's here. (pointing to a map)
5. A: Nǐ àiren xiānzài zài nǎr?	Where is your spouse now?
B: Tā xiānzài zài Jiānádà.	He/she is in Canada now.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

6. Learn the pronunciation and location of any five cities and five provinces of China found on the maps on pages 80-81.



On a Běijīng street
(courtesy of Pat Fox)

UNIT 1

INTRODUCTION

Topics Covered in This Unit

1. Questions and answers about full names and surnames.
2. Titles and terms of address ("Mr.," "Mrs.," etc.).

Prerequisites to the Unit

(Be sure to complete these before starting the unit.)

1. Background Notes.
2. P&R 1 (Tape 1 of the resource module on Pronunciation and Romanization), the tones.
3. P&R 2 (Tape 2 of the resource module on Pronunciation and Romanization), the tones.

Materials You Will Need

1. The C-1 and P-1 tapes, the Reference List and Reference Notes.
2. The drill tape (1D-1).

About the C-1 and P-1 Tapes

The C-1 and P-1 tapes are your introduction to the Chinese words and structures presented in each unit. The tapes give you explanations and practice on the new material. By the time you have worked through these two tapes, you will be competent in understanding and producing the expressions introduced in the unit.

With the C-1 tape, you learn to understand the new words and structures. The material is presented in short conversational exchanges, first with English translations and later with pauses which allow you to translate. Try to give a complete English translation for each Chinese expression. Your goal when using the C-1 tape is to learn the meanings of all the words and structures as they are used in the sentences.

With the P-1 tape, you learn to put together these sentences. You learn to pronounce each new word and use each new structure. When the recorded instructions direct you to pronounce a word or say a sentence, do so out loud. It is important for you to hear yourself speaking Chinese, so that you will know whether you are pronouncing the words correctly. Making the effort to say the expression is a big part of learning it. It is one thing to think about how a sentence should be put together or how it should sound. It is another thing to put it together that way or make it sound that way. Your goal when using the P-1 tape is to produce the Target List expressions in Chinese when given English equivalents. At the end of each P-1 tape is a review of the Target List which you can go over until you have mastered the expressions.

At times, you may feel that the material on a tape is being presented too fast. You may find that there is not enough time allowed for working out the meaning of a sentence or saying a sentence the way you want to. When this happens, stop the tape. If you want to, rewind. Use the control buttons on your machine to make the tape manageable for you and to get the most out of it.

About the Reference List and the Reference Notes

The Reference List and the Reference Notes are designed to be used before, during, or directly after work with the C-1 and P-1 tapes.

The Reference List is a summary of the C-1 and P-1 tapes. It contains all sentences which introduce new material, showing you both the Chinese sentences written in romanization and their English equivalents. You will find that the list is printed so that either the Chinese or the English can be covered to allow you to test yourself on comprehension, production, or romanization of the sentences.

The Reference Notes give you information about grammar, pronunciation, and cultural usage. Some of these explanations duplicate what you hear on the C-1 and P-1 tapes. Other explanations contain new information.

You may use the Reference List and Reference Notes in various ways. For example, you may follow the Reference Notes as you listen to a tape, glancing at an exchange or stopping to read a comment whenever you want to. Or you may look through the Reference Notes before listening to a tape, and then use the Reference List while you listen, to help you keep track of where you are. Whichever way you decide to use these parts of a unit, remember that they are reference materials. Don't rely on the translations and romanizations as subtitles for the C-1 tape or as cue cards for the P-1 tape, for this would rob you of your chance to develop listening and responding skills.

About the Drills

The drills help you develop fluency, ease of response, and confidence. You can go through the drills on your own, with the drill tapes, and the teacher may take you through them in class as well.

Allow more than half an hour for a half-hour drill tape, since you will usually need to go over all or parts of the tape more than once to get full benefit from it.

The drills include many personal names, providing you with valuable pronunciation practice. However, if you find the names more than you can handle the first time through the tape, replace them with the pronoun tā whenever possible. Similar substitutions are often possible with place names.

Some of the drills involve sentences which you may find too long to understand or produce on your first try, and you will need to rewind for another try. Often, particularly the first time through a tape, you will find the pauses too short, and you will need to stop the tape to give yourself more time. The performance you should aim for with these tapes, however, is full comprehension and full, fluent, and accurate production while the tape rolls.

The five basic types of drills are described below.

Substitution Drills: The teacher (T) gives a pattern sentence which the student (S) repeats. Then the teacher gives a word or phrase (a cue) which the student substitutes appropriately in the original sentence. The teacher follows immediately with a new cue.

Here is an English example of a substitution drill:

T: Are you an American?
S: Are you an American?
T: (cue) English
S: Are you English?
T: (cue) French
S: Are you French?

Transformation Drills: On the basis of a model provided at the beginning of the drill, the student makes a certain change in each sentence the teacher says.

Here is an English example of a transformation drill, in which the student is changing affirmative sentences into negative ones:

T: I'm going to the bank.
S: I'm not going to the bank.
T: I'm going to the store.
S: I'm not going to the store.

Response Drills: On the basis of a model given at the beginning of the drill, the student responds to questions or remarks by the teacher as cued by the teacher.

Here is an English example of a response drill:

T: What is his name? (cue) Harris
S: His name is Harris.
T: What is her name? (cue) Noss
S: Her name is Noss.

Expansion Drills: The student adds something to a pattern sentence as cued by the teacher.

Here is an English example of an expansion drill:

T: He isn't Chinese. (cue) Japanese
S: He isn't Chinese. He's Japanese.
T: She isn't German. (cue) French
S: She isn't German. She's French.

Combination Drills: On the basis of a model given at the beginning of the drill, the student combines two phrases or sentences given by the teacher into a single utterance.

Here is an English example of a combination drill:

T: I am reading a book. John gave me the book.
S: I am reading a book which John gave me.
T: Mary bought a picture. I like the picture.
S: Mary bought a picture which I like.

REFERENCE LIST

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A: Nǐ shì shéi? | Who are you? |
| B: Wǒ shì Wáng Dànián. | I am Wáng Dànián. |
| 2. A: Nǐ shì shéi? | Who are you? |
| B: Wǒ shì Hú Měilíng. | I am Hú Měilíng. |
| 3. A: Tā shì shéi? | Who is he? |
| B: Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ. | He is Mǎ Mínglǐ. |
| 4. A: Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ. | He is Mǎ Mínglǐ. |
| B: Tā shì Hú Měilíng. | She is Hú Měilíng. |
| 5. A: Nǐ xìng shénme? | What is your surname? |
| B: Wǒ xìng Wáng. | My surname is Wáng. |
| 6. A: Tā xìng shénme? | What is his surname? |
| B: Tā xìng Mǎ. | His surname is Mǎ. |
| 7. A: Tā shì shéi? | Who is he? |
| B: Tā shì Mǎ Xiānsheng. | He is Mr. Mǎ. |
| 8. A: Tā shì shéi? | Who is he? |
| B: Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ Xiānsheng. | He is Mr. Mǎ Mínglǐ. |
| 9. A: Wáng Xiānsheng, tā shì shéi? | Mr. Wáng, who is he? |
| B: Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ Xiānsheng. | He is Mr. Mǎ Mínglǐ. |
| 10. A: Xiānsheng, tā shì shéi? | Sir, who is he? |
| B: Tā shì Mǎ Xiānsheng. | He is Mr. Mǎ. |
| 11. A: Xiānsheng, tā shì shéi? | Sir, who is she? |
| B: Tā shì Mǎ Tàitai. | She is Mrs. Mǎ. |
| 12. A: Wáng Xiānsheng, tā shì shéi? | Mr. Wáng, who is she? |
| B: Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ Tàitai. | She is Mrs. Mǎ Mínglǐ. |
| 13. A: Wáng Xiānsheng, tā shì shéi? | Mr. Wáng, who is she? |
| B: Tā shì Mǎ Xiǎojiě. | She is Miss Mǎ. |
| 14. A: Tā shì shéi? | Who is he? |
| B: Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ Tóngzhì. | He is Comrade Mǎ Mínglǐ. |

15. A: Tóngzhì, tā shì shéi? Comrade, who is she?
B: Tā shì Fāng Bǎolán. She is Fāng Bǎolán.
16. A: Tóngzhì, tā shì shéi? Comrade, who is she?
B: Tā shì Fāng Bǎolán. Tóngzhì. She is Comrade Fāng Bǎolán.

VOCABULARY

nǐ	you
shéi	who
shénme	what
shì	to be
tā	he, she
tàitai	Mrs.
tóngzhì	Comrade
wǒ	I
xiānsheng	Mr.; sir
xiǎojiě (xiǎojié)	Miss
xìng	to be surnamed

REFERENCE NOTES

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A: Nǐ shì shéi? | Who are you? |
| B: Wǒ shì Wáng Dànián. | I am Wáng Dànián. |
| 2. A: Nǐ shì shéi? | Who are you? |
| B: Wǒ shì Hú Měilíng. | I am Hú Měilíng. |
| 3. A: Tā shì shéi? | Who is he? |
| B: Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ. | He is Mǎ Mínglǐ. |
| 4. A: Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ. | He is Mǎ Mínglǐ. |
| B: Tā shì Hú Měilíng. | She is Hú Měilíng. |

Notes on Nos. 1-4

The verb shì means "to be" in the sense of "to be someone or something," as in "I am Daniel King." It expresses identity. (In Unit 4 you will learn a verb which means "to be" in another sense, "to be somewhere," as in "I am in Běijīng." That verb expresses location.) The verb shì is in the Neutral tone (with no accent mark) except when emphasized.

Unlike verbs in European languages, Chinese verbs do not distinguish first, second, and third persons. A single form serves for all three persons.

Wǒ	<u>shì</u>	Wáng Dànián.	(I <u>am</u> Wáng Dànián.)
Nǐ	<u>shì</u>	Hú Měilíng.	(You <u>are</u> Hú Měilíng.)
Tā	<u>shì</u>	Mǎ Mínglǐ.	(He <u>is</u> Mǎ Mínglǐ.)

Later you will find that Chinese verbs do not distinguish singular and plural, either, and that they do not distinguish past, present, and future as such. You need to learn only one form for each verb.

The pronoun tā is equivalent to both "he" and "she."

The question Nǐ shì shéi? is actually too direct for most situations, although it is all right from teacher to student or from student to student. (A more polite question is introduced in Unit 2.)

Unlike English, Chinese uses the same word order in questions as in statements.

Tā	shì	<u>shéi?</u>	(Who is he?)
Tā	shì	<u>Mǎ Mínglǐ?</u>	(He is <u>Mǎ Mínglǐ</u> .)

When you answer a question containing a question word like shéi, "who," simply replace the question word with the information it asks for.

5. A: Nǐ xīng shénme? What is your surname?
 B: Wǒ xīng Wáng. My surname is Wáng.
6. A: Tā xīng shénme? What is his surname?
 B: Tā xīng Mǎ. His surname is Mǎ.

Notes on Nos. 5-6

Xīng is a verb, "to be surnamed." It is in the same position in the sentence as shì, "to be."

Wǒ	<u>shì</u>	Wáng Dànián.
(I	<u>am</u>	Wáng Dànián.)

Wǒ	<u>xīng</u>	Wáng.
(I	<u>am surnamed</u>	Wáng.)

Notice that the question word shénme, "what," takes the same position as the question word shéi, "who."

Nǐ	shì	<u>shéi?</u>
(You	are	<u>who?</u>)

Nǐ	xīng	<u>shénme?</u>
(You	are surnamed	<u>what?</u>)

Shénme is the official spelling. However, the word is pronounced as if it were spelled shénma, or even shéma (often with a single rise in pitch extending over both syllables). Before another word which begins with a consonant sound, it is usually pronounced as if it were spelled shém.

7. A: Tā shì shéi? Who is he?
 B: Tā shì Mǎ Xiānsheng. He is Mr. Mǎ.
8. A: Tā shì shéi? Who is he?
 B: Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ Xiānsheng. He is Mr. Mǎ Mínglǐ.

Notes on Nos. 7-8

After the verb shì you may have the full name alone, the surname plus title, or the full name plus title.

Tā	shì	Mǎ	Mínglǐ.	
Tā	shì	Mǎ		Xiānsheng.
Tā	shì	Mǎ	Mínglǐ	Xiānsheng.

Xiānsheng, literally "first-born," has more of a connotation of respectfulness than "Mr." Xiānsheng is usually applied only to people other than oneself. Do not use the title Xiānsheng (or any other respectful title, such as Jiàoshòu, "Professor") when giving your own name. If you want to say "I am Mr. Jones," you may say Wǒ xìng Jones.

When a name and title are said together, logically enough it is the name which gets the heavy stress: WÁNG Xiānsheng. You will often hear the title pronounced with no full tones: WÁNG Xiānsheng.

9. A: Wáng Xiānsheng, tā shì shéi? Mr. Wáng, who is he?
 B: Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ Xiānsheng. He is Mr. Mǎ Mínglǐ.
10. A: Xiānsheng, tā shì shéi? Sir, who is he?
 B: Tā shì Mǎ Xiānsheng. He is Mr. Mǎ.

11. A: Xiānsheng, tā shì shéi? Sir, who is she?
B: Tā shì Mǎ Tàitai. She is Mrs. Mǎ.
12. A: Wáng Xiānsheng, tā shì shéi? Mr. Wáng, who is she?
B: Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ Tàitai. She is Mrs. Mǎ Mínglǐ.

Note on Nos. 9-12

When you address someone directly, use either the name plus the title or the title alone. Xiānsheng must be translated as "sir" when it is used alone, since "Mr." would not capture its respectful tone. (Tàitai, however, is less respectful when used alone. You should address Mrs. Mǎ as Mǎ Tàitai.)

13. A: Wáng Xiānsheng, tā shì shéi? Mr. Wáng, who is she?
B: Tā shì Mǎ Xiǎojiě. She is Miss Mǎ.
14. A: Tā shì shéi? Who is he?
B: Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ Tóngzhì. He is Comrade Mǎ Mínglǐ.
15. A: Tóngzhì, tā shì shéi? Comrade, who is she?
B: Tā shì Fāng Bǎolán. She is Fāng Bǎolán.
16. A: Tóngzhì, tā shì shéi? Comrade, who is she?
B: Tā shì Fāng Bǎolán Tóngzhì. She is Comrade Fāng Bǎolán.

Note on Nos. 13-16

See the Background Notes on Chinese Personal Names and Titles for Tóngzhì, "Comrade," and the use of maiden names.

DRILLS

A. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Mǎ Mínglǐ

You: Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ.
(He is Mǎ Mínglǐ.)

2. Hú Měilíng

Tā shì Hú Měilíng.
(She is Hú Měilíng.)

3. Wáng Dànián

Tā shì Wáng Dànián.
(He is Wáng Dànián.)

4. Lǐ Shìmín

Tā shì Lǐ Shìmín.
(He is Lǐ Shìmín.)

5. Liú Lìróng

Tā shì Liú Lìróng.
(She is Liú Lìróng.)

6. Zhāng Bǎolán.

Tā shì Zhāng Bǎolán.
(She is Zhāng Bǎolán.)

B. Response Drill

When the cue is given by a male speaker, male students should respond.
When the cue is given by a female speaker, female students should respond.

1. Speaker: Nǐ shì shéi?
(cue) Wáng Dànián
(Who are you?)

You: Wǒ shì Wáng Dànián.
(I am Wáng Dànián.)

OR Nǐ shì shéi?
(cue) Hú Měilíng
(Who are you?)

Wǒ shì Hú Měilíng.
(I am Hú Měilíng.)

2. Nǐ shì shéi? Liú Shìmín
(Who are you?)

Wǒ shì Liú Shìmín.
(I am Liú Shìmín.)

3. Nǐ shì shéi? Chén Huǐrán
(Who are you?)

Wǒ shì Chén Huǐrán.
(I am Chén Huǐrán.)

4. Nǐ shì shéi? Huáng Déxián
(Who are you?)

Wǒ shì Huáng Déxián.
(I am Huáng Déxián.)

5. Nǐ shì shéi? Zhào Wǎnrú
(Who are you?)

Wǒ shì Zhào Wǎnrú.
(I am Zhào Wǎnrú.)

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|----------------|--|
| 6. | Nǐ shì shéi?
(Who are you?) | Jiǎng Bǐngyǐng | Wǒ shì Jiǎng Bǐngyǐng.
(I am Jiǎng Bǐngyǐng.) |
| 7. | Nǐ shì shéi?
(Who are you?) | Gāo Yǒngpíng | Wǒ shì Gāo Yǒngpíng.
(I am Gāo Yǒngpíng.) |

C. Response Drill

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | <u>Speaker</u> : Tā shì shéi?
(cue) Mǎ Xiānsheng
(Who is he?) | <u>You</u> : Tā shì Mǎ Xiānsheng.
(He is Mr. Mǎ.) |
| 2. | Tā shì shéi?
(Who is she?) | Hú Tàitai.
(She is Mrs. Hú.) |
| 3. | Tā shì shéi?
(Who is he?) | Máo Xiānsheng.
(He is Mr. Máo.) |
| 4. | Tā shì shéi?
(Who is he?) | Zhāng Tóngzhī.
(He is Comrade Zhāng.) |
| 5. | Tā shì shéi?
(Who is she?) | Liú Xiǎojiě.
(She is Miss Liú.) |
| 6. | Tā shì shéi?
(Who is he?) | Mǎ Xiānsheng.
(He is Mr. Mǎ.) |
| 7. | Tā shì shéi?
(Who is she?) | Zhào Tàitai.
(She is Mrs. Zhào.) |

UNIT 2

INTRODUCTION

Topics Covered in This Unit

1. Questions and answers about given names.
2. Yes/no questions.
3. Negative statements.
4. Greetings.

Prerequisites to the Unit

1. P&R 3 and P&R 4 (Tapes 3 and 4 of the resource module on Pronunciation and Romanization).

Materials You Will Need

1. The C-1 and P-1 tapes, the Reference List and Reference Notes.
2. The 2D-1 tape.

REFERENCE LIST

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. A: Tā shì Wáng Tàitai ma? | Is she Mrs. Wáng? |
| B: Tā shì Wáng Tàitai. | She is Mrs. Wáng. |
| 2. A: Nǐ shì Wáng Xiānsheng ma? | Are you Mr. Wáng? |
| B: Wǒ shì Wáng Dànián. | I am Wáng Dànián. |
| 3. A: Nǐ shì Mǎ Xiānsheng ma? | Are you Mr. Mǎ? |
| B: Wǒ shì Wáng Dànián. | I am Wáng Dànián. |
| 4. A: Nǐ shì Mǎ Xiānsheng ma? | Are you Mr. Mǎ? |
| B: Wǒ bú shì Mǎ Xiānsheng. | I'm not Mr. Mǎ. |
| 5. A: Wǒ shì Wáng Dànián. | I am Wáng Dànián. |
| B: Wǒ bú shì Wáng Dànián. | I'm not Wáng Dànián. |
| 6. A: Nǐ xìng Fāng ma? | Is your surname Fāng? |
| B: Wǒ bú xìng Fāng. | My surname isn't Fāng. |
| 7. A: Wǒ xìng Wáng. | My surname is Wáng. |
| B: Wǒ bú xìng Wáng. | My surname isn't Wáng. |
| 8. A: Nǐ xìng Mǎ ma? | Is your surname Mǎ? |
| B: Bú xìng Mǎ. Xìng Wáng. | My surname isn't Mǎ. It's Wáng. |
| 9. A: Nín guīxìng? | Your surname? (POLITE) |
| B: Wǒ xìng Wáng. | My surname is Wáng. |
| 10. A: Nǐ jiào shénme? | What is your given name? |
| B: Wǒ jiào Dànián. | My given name is Dànián. |
| 11. A: Nǐ hǎo a? | How are you? |
| B: Wǒ hǎo. | I'm fine. |
| 12. A: Nǐ hǎo a? | How are you? |
| B: Wǒ hǎo. Nǐ ne? | I'm fine. And you? |
| A: Hǎo, xièxie. | Fine, thanks. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY (not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 13. míngzì | given name |
|------------|------------|

VOCABULARY

a	(question marker)
bù/bú	not
bú shì	not to be
guìxǐng	(honorable) surname
hǎo	to be fine, to be well
jiào	to be called
ma	(question marker)
míngzi	given name
ne	(question marker)
xièxie	thank you

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Tā shì Wáng Tàitai ma? Is she Mrs. Wáng?
B: Tā shì Wáng Tàitai. She is Mrs. Wáng.
2. A: Nǐ shì Wáng Xiānsheng ma? Are you Mr. Wáng?
B: Wǒ shì Wáng Dànián. I am Wáng Dànián.
3. A: Nǐ shì Mǎ Xiānsheng ma? Are you Mr. Mǎ?
B: Wǒ shì Wáng Dànián. I am Wáng Dànián.

Notes on Nos. 1-3

The marker ma may be added to any statement to turn it into a question which may be answered "yes" or "no."

Tā	shì	Wáng Tàitai.		(She is Mrs. Wáng.)
Tā	shì	Wáng Tàitai	ma?	(Is she Mrs. Wáng?)

The reply to a yes/no question is commonly a complete affirmative or negative statement, although, as you will see later, the statement may be stripped down considerably.

4. A: Nǐ shì Mǎ Xiānsheng ma? Are you Mr. Mǎ?
B: Wǒ bú shì Mǎ Xiānsheng. I'm not Mr. Mǎ.
5. A: Wǒ shì Wáng Dànián. I am Wáng Dànián.
B: Wǒ bú shì Wáng Dànián. I'm not Wáng Dànián.

Notes on Nos. 4-5

The negative of the verb shì, "to be," is bú shì, "not to be." The equivalent of "not" is the syllable bù. The tone for the syllable bù depends on the tone of the following syllable. When followed by a syllable with a High, Rising, or Low tone, a Falling tone is used (bù). When followed by a syllable with a Falling or Neutral tone, a Rising tone is used (bú).

bù fēi (not to fly)
 bù féi (not to be fat)
 bù fěi (not to slander)
 bú fèi (not to waste)

Almost all of the first few verbs you learn happen to be in the Falling tone, and so take bù. But remember that bù is the basic form. That is the form the syllable takes when it stands alone as a short "no" answer--Bù--and when it is discussed, as in "Bù means 'not'."

Notice that even though shì, "to be," is usually pronounced in the Neutral tone in the phrase bú shì, the original Falling tone of shì still causes bù to be pronounced with a Rising tone: bú.

Wǒ		shì		Wáng Dānián.
(I		am		Wáng Dānián.)

Wǒ	bú	shì		Mǎ Xiānsheng.
(I		am	<u>not</u>	Mr. Mǎ.)

6. A: Nǐ xìng Fāng ma? Is your surname Fāng?
 B: Wǒ bú xìng Fāng. My surname isn't Fāng.
7. A: Wǒ xìng Wáng. My surname is Wáng.
 B: Wǒ bú xìng Wáng. My surname isn't Wáng.
8. A: Nǐ xìng Mǎ ma? Is your surname Mǎ?
 B: Bú xìng Mǎ. Xìng Wáng. My surname isn't Mǎ. It's Wáng.

Note on No. 8

It is quite common in Chinese--much commoner than in English--to omit the subject of a sentence when it is clear from the context.

9. A: Nín guìxìng? Your surname? (POLITE)
 B: Wǒ xìng Wáng. My surname is Wáng.

Notes on No. 9

Nín is the polite equivalent of nǐ, "you."

Guìxīng is a polite noun, "surname." Guì means "honorable." Xīng, which you have learned as the verb "to be surnamed," is in this case a noun, "surname."

Literally, Nín guìxīng? is "Your surname?" The implied question is understood, and the "sentence" consists of the subject alone.

10. A: Nǐ jiào shénme?
B: Wǒ jiào Dànián.

What is your given name?
My given name is Dànián.

Note on No. 10

Jiào is a verb meaning "to be called." In a discussion of personal names, we can say that it means "to be given-named."

11. A: Nǐ hǎo a?
B: Wǒ hǎo.

How are you?
I'm fine.

Notes on No. 11

Notice that the Low tones of wǒ and nǐ change to Rising tones before the Low tone of hǎo: Ní hǎo a? Wó hǎo.

Hǎo is a verb--"to be good," "to be well," "to be fine." Since it functions like the verb "to be" plus an adjective in English, we will call it an adjectival verb.

Wǒ	hǎo.
(I	am fine.)

Nǐ	hǎo	a?
(You	are fine	?)

12. A: Nǐ hǎo a? How are you?
B: Wǒ hǎo. Nǐ ne? I'm fine. And you?
A: Hǎo, xièxie. Fine, thanks.

Notes on No. 12

The marker ne makes a question out of the single word nĩ, "you":
"And you?" or "How about you?"

Xiè is the verb "to thank." "I thank you" would be Wǒ xièxie nǐ. Xièxie is often repeated: Xièxie, xièxie.

13. míngzi given name

Note on No. 13

One way to ask what someone's given name is: Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

DRILLS

A. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā shì Wáng Xiānsheng.
(He is Mr. Wáng.) | <u>You</u> : Tā shì Wáng Xiānsheng ma?
(Is he Mr. Wáng?) |
| 2. Tā shì Hú Tàitai.
(She is Mrs. Hú.) | Tā shì Hú Tàitai ma?
(Is she Mrs. Hú?) |
| 3. Tā shì Liú Tóngzhì.
(He is Comrade Liú.) | Tā shì Liú Tóngzhì ma?
(Is he Comrade Liú?) |
| 4. Tā shì Zhāng Xiǎojiě.
(She is Miss Zhāng.) | Tā shì Zhāng Xiǎojiě ma?
(Is she Miss Zhāng?) |
| 5. Tā shì Mǎ Xiānsheng.
(He is Mr. Mǎ.) | Tā shì Mǎ Xiānsheng ma?
(Is he Mr. Mǎ?) |
| 6. Tā shì Fāng Xiǎojiě.
(She is Miss Fāng.) | Tā shì Fāng Xiǎojiě ma?
(Is she Miss Fāng?) |
| 7. Tā shì Lín Tóngzhì.
(He is Comrade Lín.) | Tā shì Lín Tóngzhì ma?
(Is he Comrade Lín?) |

B. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā shì Wáng Xiānsheng ma?
(Is he Mr. Wáng?) | <u>You</u> : Shì. Tā shì Wáng Xiānsheng.
(Yes. He is Mr. Wáng.) |
| 2. Tā shì Zhào Tàitai ma?
(Is she Mrs. Zhào?) | Shì. Tā shì Zhào Tàitai.
(Yes. She is Mrs. Zhào.) |
| 3. Tā shì Chén Tóngzhì ma?
(Is she Comrade Chén?) | Shì. Tā shì Chén Tóngzhì.
(Yes. She is Comrade Chén.) |
| 4. Tā shì Liú Xiǎojiě ma?
(Is she Miss Liú?) | Shì. Tā shì Liú Xiǎojiě.
(Yes. She is Miss Liú.) |
| 5. Tā shì Sòng Xiānsheng ma?
(Is he Mr. Sòng?) | Shì. Tā shì Sòng Xiānsheng.
(Yes. He is Mr. Sòng.) |
| 6. Tā shì Sūn Tàitai ma?
(Is she Mrs. Sūn?) | Shì. Tā shì Sūn Tàitai.
(Yes. She is Mrs. Sūn.) |
| 7. Tā shì Zhāng Xiānsheng ma?
(Is he Mr. Zhāng?) | Shì. Tā shì Zhāng Xiānsheng.
(Yes. He is Mr. Zhāng.) |

C. Response Drill

All of your answers will be negative. Give the correct name according to the cue.

1. Speaker: Tā shì Wáng Xiānsheng ma? You: Bú shì. Tā shì Liú Xiānsheng.
(cue) Liú (No. He is Mr. Liú.)
(Is he Mr. Wáng?)
2. Tā shì Gāo Xiǎojiě ma? Zhào Bú shì. Tā shì Zhào Xiǎojiě.
(Is she Miss Gāo?) (No. She is Miss Zhào.)
3. Tā shì Huáng Tóngzhì ma? Wáng Bú shì. Tā shì Wáng Tóngzhì.
(Is she Comrade Huáng?) (No. She is Comrade Wáng.)
4. Tā shì Yáng Tàitai ma? Jiǎng Bú shì. Tā shì Jiǎng Tàitai.
(Is she Mrs. Yáng?) (No. She is Mrs. Jiǎng.)
5. Tā shì Mǎ Xiānsheng ma? Máo Bú shì. Tā shì Máo Xiānsheng.
(Is he Mr. Mǎ?) (No. He is Mr. Máo.)
6. Tā shì Zhōu Xiǎojiě ma? Zhào Bú shì. Tā shì Zhào Xiǎojiě.
(Is she Miss Zhōu?) (No. She is Miss Zhào.)
7. Tā shì Jiāng Xiānsheng ma? Bú shì. Tā shì Jiāng Xiānsheng.
Jiǎng (No. He is Mr. Jiǎng.)
(Is he Mr. Jiāng?)

D. Response Drill

This drill is a combination of the two previous drills. Give an affirmative or a negative answer according to the cue.

1. Speaker: Tā shì Liú Tàitai ma? You: Shì. Tā shì Liú Tàitai.
(cue) Liú (Yes. She is Mrs. Liú.)
(Is she Mrs. Liú?)
OR Tā shì Liú Tàitai ma? Bú shì. Tā shì Huáng Tàitai.
Huáng (No. She is Mrs. Huáng.)
(Is she Mrs. Liú?)
2. Tā shì Wáng Xiānsheng ma? Wáng Shì. Tā shì Wáng Xiānsheng.
(Is he Mr. Wáng?) (Yes. He is Mr. Wáng.)
3. Tā shì Gāo Tàitai ma? Zhào Bú shì. Tā shì Zhào Tàitai.
(Is she Mrs. Gāo?) (No. She is Mrs. Zhào.)
4. Tā shì Táng Xiǎojiě ma? Táng Shì. Tā shì Táng Xiǎojiě.
(Is she Miss Táng?) (Yes. She is Miss Táng.)

5. Tā shì Huáng Xiānsheng ma?
Wáng
(Is he Mr. Huáng?)

Bú shì. Tā shì Wáng Xiānsheng.
(No. He is Mr. Wáng.)

6. Tā shì Zhāng Tàitai ma? Jiāng
(Is she Mrs. Zhāng?)

Bú shì. Tā shì Jiāng Tàitai.
(No. She is Mrs. Jiāng.)

E. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐ shì Zhāng Xiānsheng ma?
ma?
(Are you Mr. Zhāng?)

You: Nǐ xìng Zhāng ma?
(Is your surname Zhāng?)

2. Nǐ shì Zhào Tàitai ma?
(Are you Mrs. Zhào?)

Nǐ xìng Zhào ma?
(Is your surname Zhào?)

3. Nǐ shì Jiǎng Xiǎojiě ma?
(Are you Miss Jiǎng?)

Nǐ xìng Jiǎng ma?
(Is your surname Jiǎng?)

4. Nǐ shì Liú Tóngzhì ma?
(Are you Comrade Liú?)

Nǐ xìng Liú ma?
(Is your surname Liú?)

5. Nǐ shì Sòng Tàitai ma?
(Are you Mrs. Sòng?)

Nǐ xìng Sòng ma?
(Is your surname Sòng?)

6. Nǐ shì Lǐ Xiānsheng ma?
(Are you Mr. Lǐ?)

Nǐ xìng Lǐ ma?
(Is your surname Lǐ?)

7. Nǐ shì Sūn Tóngzhì ma?
(Are you Comrade Sūn?)

Nǐ xìng Sūn ma?
(Is your surname Sūn?)

F. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ xìng Zhāng.
(My surname is Zhāng.)

You: Wǒ bú xìng Zhāng.
(My surname is not Zhāng.)

2. Wǒ xìng Chén.

Wǒ bú xìng Chén.

3. Wǒ xìng Huáng.

Wǒ bú xìng Huáng.

4. Wǒ xìng Gāo.

Wǒ bú xìng Gāo.

5. Wǒ xìng Sūn.

Wǒ bú xìng Sūn.

6. Wǒ xǐng Zhāng.

Wǒ bú xǐng Zhāng.

7. Wǒ xǐng Zhōu.

Wǒ bú xǐng Zhōu.

G. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ bú shì Lǐ Xiānsheng.
(I am not Mr. Lǐ.)

You: Wǒ bú xǐng Lǐ.
(My surname is not Lǐ.)

2. Wǒ bú shì Wáng Tàitai.

Wǒ bú xǐng Wáng.

3. Wǒ bú shì Chén Xiānsheng.

Wǒ bú xǐng Chén.

4. Wǒ bú shì Lín Tóngzhì.

Wǒ bú xǐng Lín.

5. Wǒ bú shì Zhōu Xiǎojiě.

Wǒ bú xǐng Zhōu.

6. Wǒ bú shì Jiǎng Xiānsheng.

Wǒ bú xǐng Jiǎng.

7. Wǒ bú shì Sòng Tàitai.

Wǒ bú xǐng Sòng.

H. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Tā bú shì Wáng Xiānsheng.
(cue) Huáng
(He is not Mr. Wáng.)

You: Tā bú shì Wáng Xiānsheng,
tā xǐng Huáng.
(He is not Mr. Wáng; his
surname is Huáng.)

2. Tā bú shì Jiǎng Tàitai. Jiāng

Tā bú shì Jiǎng Tàitai, tā xǐng
Jiāng.

3. Tā bú shì Liú Tóngzhì. Lín

Tā bú shì Liú Tóngzhì, tā xǐng
Lín.

4. Tā bú shì Sòng Xiǎojiě. Sūn

Tā bú shì Sòng Xiǎojiě, tā xǐng
Sūn.

5. Tā bú shì Zhào Xiānsheng.
Zhōu

Tā bú shì Zhào Xiānsheng, tā
xǐng Zhōu.

6. Tā bú shì Jiāng Tóngzhì.
Zhāng.

Tā bú shì Jiāng Tóngzhì, tā xǐng
Zhāng.

7. Tā bú shì Sūn Tàitai. Sòng

Tā bú shì Sūn Tàitai, tā xǐng
Sòng.

I. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Wǒ bú xǐng Fāng.
(cue) Hú
(My surname is not Fāng.) | <u>You</u> : Wǒ bú xǐng Fāng, xǐng Hú.
(My surname is not Fāng;
it's Hú.) |
| 2. Wǒ bú xǐng Sūn. Sòng | Wǒ bú xǐng Sūn, xǐng Sòng. |
| 3. Wǒ bú xǐng Yáng. Táng | Wǒ bú xǐng Yáng, xǐng Táng. |
| 4. Wǒ bú xǐng Jiǎng. Zhāng | Wǒ bú xǐng Jiǎng, xǐng Zhāng. |
| 5. Wǒ bú xǐng Zhōu. Zhào | Wǒ bú xǐng Zhōu, xǐng Zhào. |
| 6. Wǒ bú xǐng Wáng. Huáng | Wǒ bú xǐng Wáng, xǐng Huáng. |
| 7. Wǒ bú xǐng Jiāng. Jiǎng | Wǒ bú xǐng Jiāng, xǐng Jiǎng. |

J. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā shì Wáng Xiānsheng ma?
(cue) Wáng
(Is he Mr. Wáng?) | <u>You</u> : Shì. Tā shì Wáng Xiānsheng.
(Yes. He is Mr. Wáng.) |
| OR Tā shì Wáng Xiānsheng ma?
Huáng
(Is he Mr. Wáng?) | Tā bú shì Wáng Xiānsheng.
Tā xǐng Huáng.
(He is not Mr. Wáng. His
surname is Huáng.) |
| 2. Tā shì Liú Tàitai ma? Lín | Tā bú shì Liú Tàitai. Tā xǐng Lín. |
| 3. Tā shì Chén Xiǎojiě ma? Chén | Shì. Tā shì Chén Xiǎojiě. |
| 4. Tā shì Máo Xiānsheng ma? Máo | Shì. Tā shì Máo Xiānsheng. |
| 5. Tā shì Jiāng Tóngzhì ma? Zhāng | Tā bú shì Jiāng Tóngzhì. Tā xǐng Zhāng. |
| 6. Tā shì Sòng Tàitai ma? Sòng | Shì. Tā shì Sòng Tàitai. |
| 7. Tā shì Lǐ Xiānsheng ma? Wáng | Tā bú shì Lǐ Xiānsheng. Tā xǐng Wáng. |

K. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ xǐng Wáng.
(My surname is Wáng.)

Student 1: Tā xǐng shénme?
(What is his surname?)

Student 2: Tā xǐng Wáng.
(His surname is Wáng.)

2. Wǒ xǐng Chén.

S1: Tā xǐng shénme?
S2: Tā xǐng Chén.

3. Wǒ xǐng Liú.

S1: Tā xǐng shénme?
S2: Tā xǐng Liú.

4. Wǒ xǐng Huáng.

S1: Tā xǐng shénme?
S2: Tā xǐng Huáng.

5. Wǒ xǐng Sòng.

S1: Tā xǐng shénme?
S2: Tā xǐng Sòng.

6. Wǒ xǐng Lǐ.

S1: Tā xǐng shénme?
S2: Tā xǐng Lǐ.

7. Wǒ xǐng Wáng.

S1: Tā xǐng shénme?
S2: Tā xǐng Wáng.

L. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ xǐng Wáng jiào Dànián.
(My surname is Wáng,
and my given name
is Dànián.)

You: Nǐ xǐng Wáng jiào shénme?
(Your surname is Wáng, and
what is your given name?)

Speaker: Dànián.
(Dànián.)

2. Wǒ xǐng Hú jiào Měilíng.

Nǐ xǐng Hú jiào shénme? Měilíng.

3. Wǒ xǐng Lǐ jiào Shìyǐng.

Nǐ xǐng Lǐ jiào shénme? Shìyǐng.

4. Wǒ xǐng Fāng jiào Bǎolán.

Nǐ xǐng Fāng jiào shénme? Bǎolán.

5. Wǒ xǐng Sūn jiào Déxián.

Nǐ xǐng Sūn jiào shénme? Déxián.

6. Wǒ xǐng Chén jiào Huǐrán.

Nǐ xǐng Chén jiào shénme? Huǐrán.

7. Wǒ xǐng Zhāng jiào Zhènhàn.

Nǐ xǐng Zhāng jiào shénme? Zhènhàn.

M. Combination Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā xìng Chén. Tā jiào Bǎolán.
(Her surname is Chén.
Her given name is Bǎolán.) | <u>You</u> : Tā xìng Chén, jiào Bǎolán.
(Her surname is Chén, given name Bǎolán.) |
| 2. Tā xìng Lǐ. Tā jiào Mínglǐ. | Tā xìng Lǐ, jiào Mínglǐ. |
| 3. Tā xìng Hú. Tā jiào Bǎolán. | Tā xìng Hú, jiào Bǎolán. |
| 4. Tā xìng Jiāng, Tā jiào Déxián. | Tā xìng Jiāng, jiào Déxián. |
| 5. Tā xìng Zhōu. Tā jiào Zǐyàn. | Tā xìng Zhōu, jiào Zǐyàn. |
| 6. Tā xìng Zhāng. Tā jiào Tíngfēng. | Tā xìng Zhāng, jiào Tíngfēng. |
| 7. Tā xìng Chén. Tā jiào Huǐrán. | Tā xìng Chén, jiào Huǐrán. |

UNIT 3

INTRODUCTION

Topics Covered in This Unit

1. Nationality.
2. Home state, province, and city.

Prerequisites to the Unit

1. P&R 5 and P&R 6 (Tapes 5 and 6 of the resource module on Pronunciation and Romanization).
2. NUM 1 and NUM 2 (Tapes 1 and 2 of the resource module on Numbers), the numbers from 1 to 10.

Materials You Will Need

1. The C-1 and P-1 tapes, the Reference List and Reference Notes.
2. The C-2 and P-2 tapes, the Workbook.
3. The 3D-1 tape.

REFERENCE LIST

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. A: Nǐ shì Měiguó rén ma? | Are you an American? |
| B: Wǒ shì Měiguó rén. | I'm an American. |
| 2. A: Nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén ma? | Are you Chinese? |
| B: Wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén. | I'm Chinese. |
| 3. A: Wáng Xiānsheng, nǐ shì Yīngguó rén ma? | Mr. Wáng, are you English? |
| B: Wǒ bú shì Yīngguó rén. | I'm not English. |
| 4. A: Nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén ma? | Are you Chinese? |
| B: Bú shì. | No. |
| A: Nǐ shì Měiguó rén ma? | Are you an American? |
| B: Shì. | Yes, I am. |
| 5. A: Mǎ Xiǎojiě shì Měiguó rén ma? | Is Miss Mǎ an American? |
| B: Bú shì, tā bú shì Měiguó rén. | No, she is not American. |
| A: Tā shì Zhōngguó rén ma? | Is she Chinese? |
| B: Shì, tā shì Zhōngguó rén. | Yes, she is Chinese. |
| 6. A: Nǐ shì nǚguó rén? | What is your nationality? |
| B: Wǒ shì Měiguó rén. | I'm American. |
| 7. A: Tā shì nǚguó rén? | What is his nationality? |
| B: Tā shì Yīngguó rén. | He is English. |
| 8. A: Nǐ shì nǎrde rén? | Where are you from? |
| B: Wǒ shì Shànghǎi rén. | I'm from Shànghǎi. |
| 9. A: Tā shì Fāng Bǎolán de xiānsheng. | He is Fāng Bǎolán's husband. |
| 10. A: Tā shì nǎrde rén? | Where is he from? |
| B: Tā shì Shāndōng rén. | He's from Shāndōng. |
| 11. A: Nǐ shì nǎrde rén? | Where are you from? |
| B: Wǒ shì Jiāzhōu rén. | I'm a Californian. |

12. A: Nǐ shì Měiguó rén ma?

Are you an American?

A: Nǐ shì něiguó rén?

What's your nationality?

A: Nǐ shì nǎrde rén?

Where are you from?

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

13. Déguó

Germany

14. Èguó (Éguó)

Russia

15. Fàguó (Fǎguó)

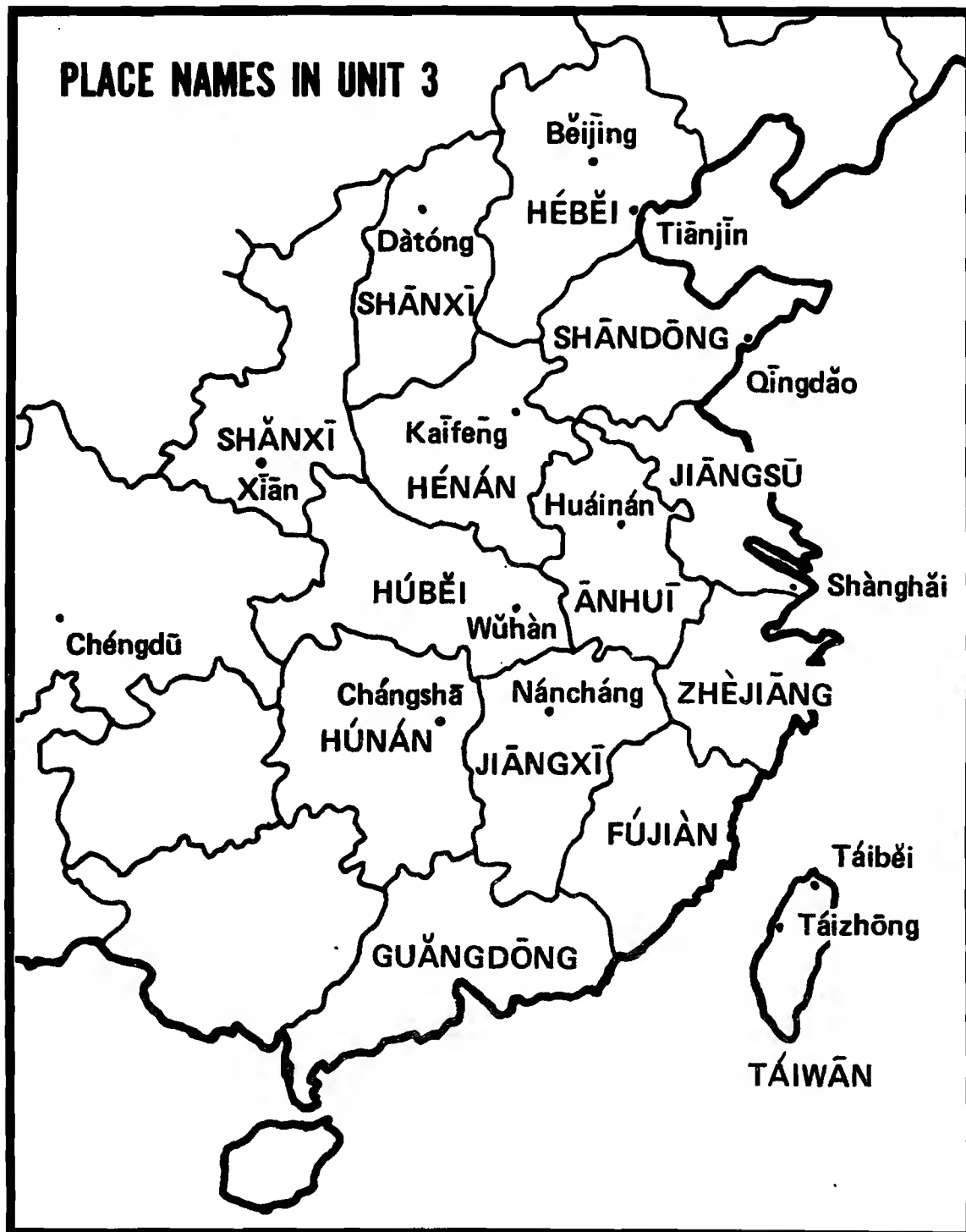
France

16. Rìběn

Japan

VOCABULARY

-de	(possessive marker)
Déguó	Germany
Èguó (Éguó)	Russia
Fàguó (Fǎguó)	France
-guó	country
Jiāzhōu	California
Měiguó	America, United States
nǎr	where?
něi-	which?
něiguó	which country
rén	person
Rìběn	Japan
Shāndōng	(a province name)
Shànghǎi	(a city name)
Yīngguó	England
Zhōngguó	China



REFERENCE NOTES

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. A: Nǐ shì Měiguó rén ma? | Are you an American? |
| B: Wǒ shì Měiguó rén. | I'm an American. |
| 2. A: Nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén ma? | Are you Chinese? |
| B: Wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén. | I'm Chinese. |
| 3. A: Wáng Xiānsheng, nǐ shì Yīngguó rén ma? | Mr. Wáng, are you English? |
| B: Wǒ bú shì Yīngguó rén. | I'm not English. |

Notes on Nos. 1-3

Rén is a noun, "person" or "persons"; so Měiguó rén is a noun phrase, literally "America person." Sometimes, however, it is preferable or necessary to translate expressions of this sort as adjectives or prepositional phrases.

Tā shì Měiguó rén.

He is an American.
(noun phrase)

Tā shì Zhōngguó rén.

He is Chinese.
(adjective)

Tā shì Shāndōng rén.

He is from Shāndōng.
(prepositional phrase)

Although Měiguó rén is translated here as "an American," in other contexts it may be translated as "the American," "American," or "the Americans." Later you will learn the various ways to indicate in Chinese whether a noun is definite or indefinite, singular or plural.

The syllable -guó usually loses its tone in expressions like Měiguó rén. (Some speakers drop the tone when the word stands alone: Měiguó.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4. A: Nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén ma? | Are you Chinese? |
| B: Bú shì. | No. |
| A: Nǐ shì Měiguó rén ma? | Are you an American? |
| B: Shì. | Yes, I am. |
| 5. A: Mǎ Xiǎojiě shì Měiguó rén ma? | Is Miss Mǎ an American? |
| B: Bú shì, tā bú shì Měiguó rén. | No, she is not American. |
| A: Tā shì Zhōngguó rén ma? | Is she Chinese? |
| B: Shì, tā shì Zhōngguó rén. | Yes, she is Chinese. |

Notes on Nos. 4-5

The short "yes" answer shì is really the verb "am" of the longer, more complete answer. The short "no" answer bú shì is really the "am not" of the longer answer.

It is possible to reduce a "no" answer to bù (note the Falling tone), but polite usage requires that you follow it up with a more complete answer. Both the short answers shì and bú shì are commonly followed by complete answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 6. A: Nǐ shì něiguo rén?
B: Wǒ shì Měiguó rén. | What is your nationality?
I'm American. |
| 7. A: Tā shì něiguo rén?
B: Tā shì Yīngguó rén. | What is his nationality?
He is English. |

Notes on Nos. 6-7

Něi- is the question word "which." It is a bound word--a word which cannot stand alone--not a free word.

něi-	guo	rén
(which	country	person)

Notice that the syllable -guó, "country," in the phrase něiguo rén may lose its Rising tone.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 8. A: Nǐ shì nǎrde rén?
B: Wǒ shì Shànghǎi rén. | Where are you from?
I'm from Shànghǎi. |
| 9. A: Tā shì Fāng Bǎolán de xiānsheng. | He is Fāng Bǎolán's husband. |
| 10. A: Tā shì nǎrde rén?
B: Tā shì Shāndōng rén. | Where is he from?
He's from Shāndōng. |
| 11. A: Nǐ shì nǎrde rén?
B: Wǒ shì Jiāzhōu rén. | Where are you from?
I'm a Californian. |

Notes on Nos. 8-11.

Nǎr is the question word "where." The syllable -de is the possessive marker; it functions like the English possessive ending -s.

nǎr	-de	rén
(where	's	person)

By reversing the word order, a slightly more idiomatic translation is possible: "a person of where." The closest English equivalent is "a person from where." To clarify the role of -de in this expression, the tape gives the following example of -de functioning like the English possessive ending -s:

Fāng Bǎolán	-de	xiānsheng
(Fāng Bǎolán	's	husband)

12. A: Nǐ shì Měiguó rén ma?
 A: Nǐ shì nǚguó rén?
 A: Nǐ shì nǎrde rén?

Are you an American?
 What's your nationality?
 Where are you from?

DRILLS

A. Response Drill

All responses will be affirmative.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā shì Zhōngguó rén ma?
(Is he Chinese?) | <u>You</u> : Tā shì Zhōngguó rén.
(He is Chinese.) |
| 2. Tā shì Rìběn rén ma? | Tā shì Rìběn rén. |
| 3. Tā shì Zhōngguó rén ma? | Tā shì Zhōngguó rén. |
| 4. Tā shì Měiguó rén ma? | Tā shì Měiguó rén. |
| 5. Tā shì Déguó rén ma? | Tā shì Déguó rén. |
| 6. Tā shì Jiānádà rén ma? | Tā shì Jiānádà rén. |
| 7. Tā shì Fàguó rén ma? | Tā shì Fàguó rén. |

B. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā shì Jiānádà rén ma?
(cue) Yīngguó
(Is he a Canadian?) | <u>You</u> : Tā bú shì Jiānádà rén. Shì
Yīngguó rén.
(He is not Canadian. He is
English.) |
| 2. Tā shì Rìběn rén ma?
Zhōngguó | Tā bú shì Rìběn rén. Shì Zhōngguó
rén. |
| 3. Tā shì Yīngguó rén ma?
Měiguó | Tā bú shì Yīngguó rén. Shì Měiguó
rén. |
| 4. Tā shì Měiguó rén ma?
Jiānádà | Tā bú shì Měiguó rén. Shì Jiānádà
rén. |
| 5. Tā shì Èguó rén ma?
Déguó | Tā bú shì Èguó rén. Shì Déguó rén. |
| 6. Tā shì Yuènnán rén ma?
Zhōngguó | Tā bú shì Yuènnán rén. Shì Zhōngguó
rén. |
| 7. Tā shì Fàguó rén ma?
Yīngguó | Tā bú shì Fàguó rén. Shì Yīngguó
rén. |

C. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā shì nǚguó rén?
(cue) Fàguó
(What is his nationality?) | <u>You</u> : Tā shì Fàguó rén.
(He is French.) |
| 2. Tā shì nǚguó rén? Zhōngguó | Tā shì Zhōngguó rén. |
| 3. Tā shì nǚguó rén? Měiguó | Tā shì Měiguó rén. |
| 4. Tā shì nǚguó rén? Jiānádà | Tā shì Jiānádà rén. |
| 5. Tā shì nǚguó rén? Rìběn | Tā shì Rìběn rén. |
| 6. Tā shì nǚguó rén? Èguó | Tā shì Èguó rén. |
| 7. Tā shì nǚguó rén? Déguó | Tā shì Déguó rén. |

D. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā shì nǎrde rén?
(cue) Běijīng
(Where is he from?) | <u>You</u> : Tā shì Běijīng rén.
(He is from Běijīng.) |
| 2. Tā shì nǎrde rén? Shànghǎi | Tā shì Shànghǎi rén. |
| 3. Tā shì nǎrde rén? Chángshā | Tā shì Chángshā rén. |
| 4. Tā shì nǎrde rén? Táizhōng | Tā shì Táizhōng rén. |
| 5. Tā shì nǎrde rén? Táiběi | Tā shì Táiběi rén. |
| 6. Tā shì nǎrde rén? Tiānjīng | Tā shì Tiānjīng rén. |
| 7. Tā shì nǎrde rén? Běijīng | Tā shì Běijīng rén. |

E. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā shì Běijīng rén.
(He is from Běijīng.) | <u>You</u> : Tā shì nǎrde rén?
(Where is he from?) |
| OR Tā shì Zhōngguó rén.
(He is Chinese.) | Tā shì nǚguó rén?
(What's his nationality?) |

2. Tā shì Jiānádà rén.
3. Tā shì Táiběi rén.
4. Tā shì Shànghǎi rén.
5. Tā shì Yīngguó rén.
6. Tā shì Měiguó rén.
7. Tā shì Táizhōng rén.

- Tā shì něiguó rén?
Tā shì nǎrde rén?
Tā shì nǎrde rén?
Tā shì něiguó rén?
Tā shì něiguó rén?
Tā shì nǎrde rén?

F. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Tā shì Lǐ Tàitai.
(She is Mrs. Lǐ.)
2. Tā xìng Gāo.
3. Tā shì Táiběi rén.
4. Tā xìng Liú.
5. Tā shì Měiguó rén.
6. Tā shì Jiānádà rén.

- You: Tā bú shì Lǐ Tàitai.
(She is not Mrs. Lǐ.)
- Tā bú xìng Gāo.
Tā bú shì Táiběi rén.
Tā bú xìng Liú.
Tā bú shì Měiguó rén.
Tā bú shì Jiānádà rén.

G. Transformation Drill

Ask the appropriate ma question.

1. Speaker: Tā xìng Hú.
(His surname is Hú.)
2. Tā shì Běijīng rén.
3. Tā shì Wǎng Dànián.
4. Tā xìng Lín.
5. Tā shì Zhōngguó rén.

- You: Tā xìng Hú ma?
(Is his surname Hú?)
- Tā shì Běijīng rén ma?
Tā shì Wǎng Dànián ma?
Tā xìng Lín ma?
Tā shì Zhōngguó rén ma?

H. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Tā xìng Zhāng.
(His surname is Zhāng.)

You: Tā xìng shénme?
(What's his surname?)

2. Tā shì Běijīng rén.

Tā shì nǎrde rén?

3. Tā shì Wáng Dànián.

Tā shì shéi?

4. Tā shì Rìběn rén.

Tā shì něiguó rén?

5. Tā shì Shāndōng rén.

Tā shì nǎrde rén?

6. Tā shì Chén Tóngzhì.

Tā shì shéi?

UNIT 4

INTRODUCTION

Topics Covered in This Unit

1. Location of people and places.
2. Where people's families are from.

Prerequisites to the Unit

1. NUM 3 and NUM 4 (Tapes 3 and 4 of the resource module on Numbers).
2. CE 1, on Classroom Expressions.

Materials You Will Need

1. The C-1 and P-1 tapes, the Reference List and Reference Notes.
2. The C-2 and P-2 tapes, the Workbook.
3. The 4D-1 tape.

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A: Qǐngwèn, nǐ shì nǎrde rén? | May I ask, where are you from? |
| B: Wǒ shì Dézhōu rén. | I'm from Texas. |
| 2. A: Qǐngwèn, Āndésēn Fūren shì nǎrde rén? | May I ask, where is Mrs. Anderson from? |
| B: Tā yě shì Dézhōu rén. | She is from Texas too. |
| 3. A: Tā shì Yīngguó rén ma? | Is he English? |
| B: Bú shì, tā bú shì Yīngguó rén. | No, he is not English. |
| A: Tā àiren ne? | And his wife? |
| B: Tā yě bú shì Yīngguó rén. | She isn't English either. |
| 4. A: Qǐngwèn, Qīngdǎo zài nǎr? | May I ask, where is Qīngdǎo? |
| B: Qīngdǎo zài Shāndōng. | Qīngdǎo is in Shāndōng. |
| 5. A: Qǐngwèn, nǐ lǎojiā zài nǎr? | May I ask, where is your family from? |
| B: Wǒ lǎojiā zài Āndàlǜè. | My family is from Ontario. |
| C: Wǒ lǎojiā zài Shāndōng. | My family is from Shāndōng. |
| 6. A: Chén Shīmín Tóngzhì zài nǎr? | Where is Comrade Chén Shīmín? |
| B: Tā zài nǎr. | He's there. |
| 7. A: Qīngdǎo zài nǎr? | Where is Qīngdǎo? |
| B: Zài zhèr. | It's here. |
| 8. A: Nǐ àiren xiànzài zài nǎr? | Where is your wife now? |
| B: Wǒ àiren xiànzài zài Jiānádà. | My wife is in Canada now. |

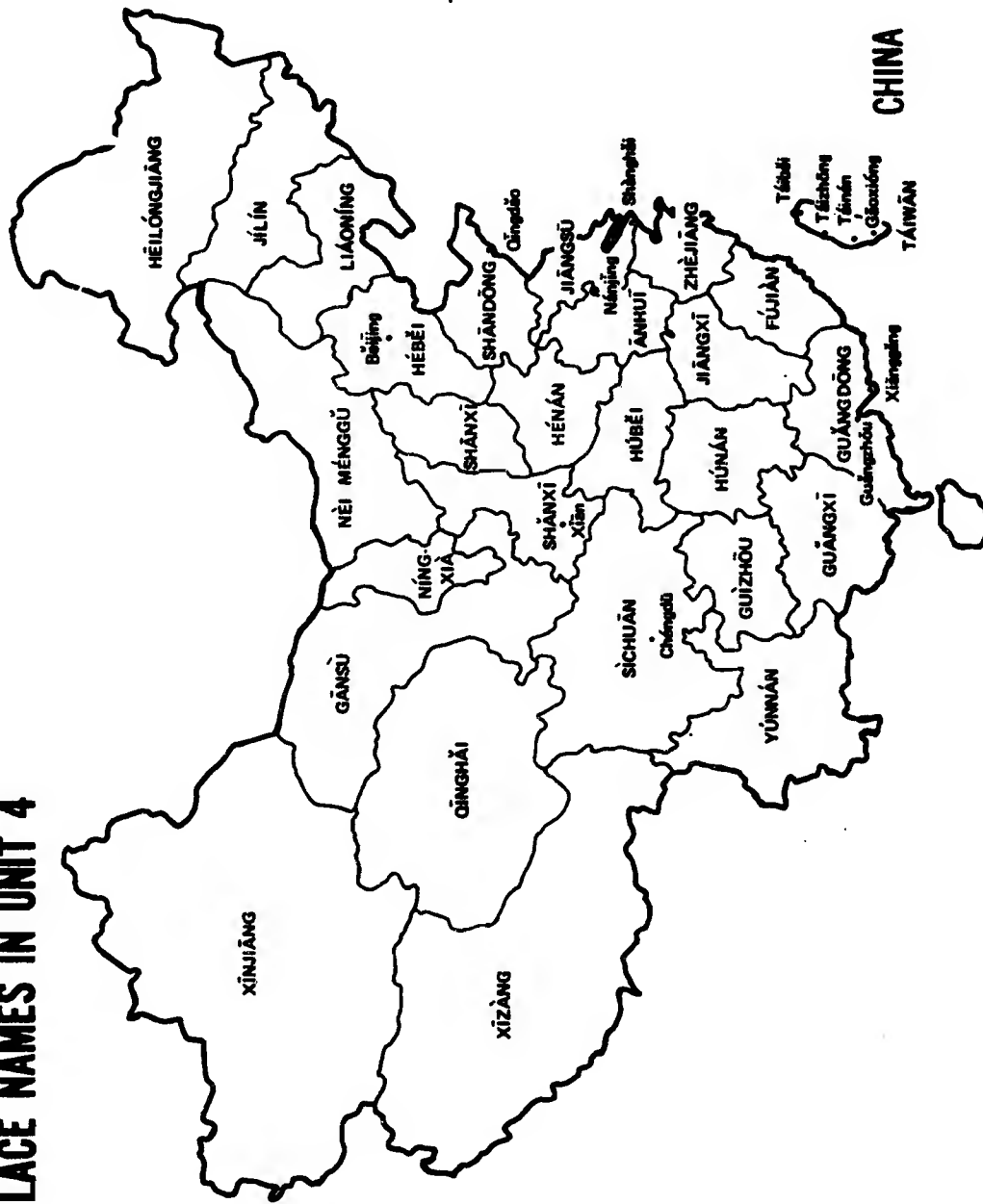
ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

9. Learn the pronunciation and locations of any five cities and five provinces of China found on the maps on pages 80-81.

VOCABULARY

àiren	spouse
Āndàlūè	Ontario
Dézhōu	Texas
fūren	Lady, Madame, Mrs.; wife (of a high- ranking person)
Jiānádà	Canada
lǎojiā	"original home"
nàr (nèr)	there
Qīngdǎo	(a city name)
Qǐngwèn . . .	May I ask . . .
xiānzài	now
yě	also, too, either
zài	to be in/at/on
zhèr	here

PLACE NAMES IN UNIT 4



REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Qǐngwèn, nǐ shì nǎrde rén? May I ask, where are you from?
 B: Wǒ shì Dézhōu rén. I'm from Texas.

Note on No. 1

Qǐngwèn: Literally, qǐng means "request," and wèn means "ask (for information)." Qǐngwèn is used as English speakers use "excuse me," to get someone's attention in order to ask him a question.*

2. A: Qǐngwèn, Āndésēn Fūren shì nǎrde rén? May I ask, where is Mrs. Anderson from?
 B: Tā yě shì Dézhōu rén. She is from Texas too.

Notes on No. 2

Names: In the People's Republic, a foreigner is known by the standard phonetic equivalent of his full name. His given name is followed by his surname, which is followed by the appropriate title. Mr. David Anderson will be called Dàiwéi Āndésēn Xiānsheng. In Taiwan, there is no set way of giving names to foreigners. Sometimes, as in the PRC, a phonetic equivalent of the full name is used (though there are no standard versions). Sometimes, the equivalent is based entirely on the surname. Mr. Anderson, for instance, might be Ān Désēn Xiānsheng. The surname may also be translated, as when "King" is translated into Wáng. It is also common to base the Chinese surname on the first syllable of the original surname, and the Chinese given name on something else (often the original given name). In Taiwan, Dàwèi is a common phonetic equivalent for "David." "Mr. David Anderson," therefore, might be Ān Dàwèi Xiānsheng. Here is a chart of SOME of the Chinese names that might be given to Mr. David Anderson.

PRC:	Dàiwéi	Āndésēn	Xiānsheng
TAIWAN:	Ān	Désēn	Xiānsheng
	Ān	Dàwèi	Xiānsheng

*Qǐngwèn is NOT the word used for saying "excuse me" when you step on someone's foot. For that, you say duìbuqǐ.

Titles: In the PRC, a foreign man is addressed as Xiānsheng, and a married woman as either Fūren or Tàitai, depending on her status. The term fūren is an especially respectful term used to address the wife of a high-ranking official or businessman. Fūren is also used this way on Taiwan. An unmarried foreign woman in the PRC may be addressed as Xiǎojiě, "Miss." Married or unmarried women may be addressed as Nǚshì, "Ms." or "Ma'am." Nǚshì will be introduced in BIO, Unit 1.

The term Tóngzhì, "Comrade," was originally used only by members of the Communist Party to address other members. It is now the general term of address used by all Chinese adults in the PRC. It should be remembered, though, that Tóngzhì does carry a distinct political implication. Visitors in the People's Republic, who are not citizens and who do not take part in efforts to realize Communist ideals, will not be addressed as Tóngzhì and should not feel obliged to address anyone else as such.

Yě is an adverb meaning "also" or "too." It always comes before the verb.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 3. A: Tā shì Yīngguó rén ma? | Is he English? |
| B: Bú shì, tā bú shì Yīngguó rén. | No, he is not English. |
| A: Tā àiren ne? | And his wife? |
| B: Tā yě bú shì Yīngguó rén. | She isn't English either. |

Notes on No. 3

Àiren, which originally meant "loved one," "sweetheart," or "lover," is used in the PRC for either "husband" or "wife," i.e., for "spouse."

The possessive phrase tā àiren, "his wife" (or "her husband"), is formed by putting the words for "he" (or "she") and "spouse" together. The marker -de (which you have seen in nǎrde rén) is not needed when the possessive relationship is felt to be very close. (See also the notes on No. 5.)

Yě in a negative sentence is usually translated as "either." In this case, bù comes between yě and the verb. Possible English translations for yě, in both affirmative and negative sentences, are

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Tā <u>yě</u> shì Yīngguó rén. | She is English <u>too</u> . |
| | She is <u>also</u> English. |
| Tā <u>yě</u> bú shì Yīngguó rén. | She is not English <u>either</u> . |
| | She is <u>also</u> not English. |

4. A: Qǐngwèn, Qīngdǎo zài nǎr?
B: Qīngdǎo zài Shāndōng.

May I ask, where is Qīngdǎo?
Qīngdǎo is in Shāndōng.

Note on No. 4

Zài is the verb "to be in/at/on," that is, "to be somewhere." Zài involves location, while shì involves identity, "to be someone/something."

<u>identity</u>		
Wǒ	shì	Měiguó rén.
(I	am	an American.)

<u>location</u>		
Wǒ	zài	Zhōngguó.
(I	am in	China.)

5. A: Qǐngwèn, nǐ lǎojiā zài nǎr?
B: Wǒ lǎojiā zài Āndàlǔè.
C: Wǒ lǎojiā zài Shāndōng.

May I ask, where is your family from?
My family is from Ontario.
My family is from Shāndōng.

Notes on No. 5

Literally, lǎojiā is "old home" ("original home," "ancestral home," "native place"), that is, the place you and your family are from. When a Chinese asks you about your lǎojiā, he probably wants to know about your hometown, the place where you grew up. When you ask a Chinese about his lǎojiā, however, he will tell you where his family came from originally. A Chinese whose grandparents came from the province of Guǎngdōng will give that as his lǎojiā, even if he and his parents have spent all of their lives in Sìchuān.

Nǐ lǎojiā zài nǎr? (literally "Where is your original home?") asks for the LOCATION of the town you come from. The question is answered with zài plus the name of the province (or state) that the town is located in: Wǒ lǎojiā zài Dézhōu (Āndàlǔè, Shāndōng). Nǐ lǎojiā shì nǎr? (translated into English as "What is your original home?") asks about the IDENTITY of the town you come from. That question is answered with shì plus the name of the town (or city): Wǒ lǎojiā shì Jiùjīnshān (Qīngdǎo, Shànghǎi). Compare:

Wǒ lǎojiā zài Guǎngdōng.

My original home is in Guǎngdōng.

Wǒ lǎojiā shì Guǎngzhōu.

My original home is Guǎngzhōu.

The possessive nǐ lǎojiā, like tā àiren, does not require a possessive marker. However, if more than one word must be used to indicate the possessor, -de is often inserted after the last word: nǐ àirende lǎojiā, "your spouse's original home" or "where your spouse's family comes from."

6. A: Chén Shímín Tóngzhì zài nǎr? Where is Comrade Chén Shímín?
B: Tā zài nàr. He's there.
7. A: Qīngdǎo zài nǎr? Where is Qīngdǎo?
B: Zài zhèr. It's here.
8. A: Nǐ àiren xiànzài zài nǎr? Where is your wife now?
B: Wǒ àiren xiànzài zài Jiānádà. My wife is in Canada now.

Notes on Nos. 6-8

You have learned three words for asking and telling about locations.

nǎr?	(where?)
nàr (nèr)	(there)
zhèr	(here)

Notice that the question word nǎr is in the Low tone, while the answer words nàr and zhèr are both in the Falling tone. Also notice that the vowel sound in zhèr is different from that in nǎr and nàr. (Some speakers prefer nèr to nàr.)

When you are talking about movable things and people that you presume are not nearby ("nearby" being approximately within pointing range), you usually ask where they are NOW. The "present time" word may be omitted if the time has been established earlier in the conversation.

Nǐ àiren xiànzài zài nǎr? Where is your wife now?
Tā zài Běijīng. She's in Běijīng (now).

If you ask about someone or something you presume to be nearby (a pair of scissors in a drawer, for instance, or a person in a group across the room), you do not use xiànzài.

In English, the words "here" and "there" are used to refer to locations of any size. In Chinese, however, zhèr and nàr are usually not used for

cities, provinces, and countries (with the exception that you may use zhèr to refer to the city you are in). Instead, you repeat the name of the place. Compare these two exchanges in Běijīng:

COUNTRY: Mǎdǐng Xiānsheng xiànzài zài Zhōngguó ma?

Tā xiànzài zài Zhōngguó.
(He's here now.)

CITY: Mǎdǐng Xiānsheng xiànzài zài Shànghǎi ma?

Tā bú zài Shànghǎi; tā zài zhèr.
(He's not there; he's here.)

Jiānádà, "Canada": Although the middle syllable of this word is marked with the Rising tone, at a normal rate of speech you will probably hear Jiānādà.

DRILLS

A. Response Drill

Respond to the question "Where is he/she from?" according to the cue.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā shì nǎrde rén?
(cue) Húnán
(Where is he/she from?) | <u>You</u> : Tā shì Húnán rén.
(He/she is from Húnán.) |
| 2. Tā shì nǎrde rén? Shāndōng
(Where is he/she from?) | Tā shì Shāndōng rén.
(He/she is from Shāndōng.) |
| 3. Tā shì nǎrde rén? Héběi
(Where is he/she from?) | Tā shì Héběi rén.
(He/she is from Héběi.) |
| 4. Tā shì nǎrde rén? Jiāngsū
(Where is he/she from?) | Tā shì Jiāngsū rén.
(He/she is from Jiāngsū.) |
| 5. Tā shì nǎrde rén? Guǎngdōng
(Where is he/she from?) | Tā shì Guǎngdōng rén.
(He/she is from Guǎngdōng.) |
| 6. Tā shì nǎrde rén? Húběi
(Where is he/she from?) | Tā shì Húběi rén.
(He/she is from Húběi.) |
| 7. Tā shì nǎrde rén? Sìchuān
(Where is he/she from?) | Tā shì Sìchuān rén.
(He/she is from Sìchuān.) |

B. Transformation Drill

Ask the appropriate "where" question, as in the example.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Zhāng Tóngzhì Fūren shì
Běijīng rén.
(Comrade Zhāng's wife
is from Běijīng.) | <u>You</u> : Qǐngwèn, Zhāng Fūren shì
nǎrde rén?
(May I ask, where is Mrs.
Zhāng from?) |
| 2. Huáng Tóngzhì Fūren shì Shànghǎi
rén. | Qǐngwèn, Huáng Fūren shì nǎrde
rén? |
| 3. Wáng Tóngzhì Fūren shì Nánjīng
rén. | Qǐngwèn, Wáng Fūren shì nǎrde
rén? |
| 4. Lǐ Tóngzhì Fūren shì Guǎngzhōu
rén. | Qǐngwèn, Lǐ Fūren shì nǎrde rén? |
| 5. Zhào Tóngzhì Fūren shì Xiānggǎng
rén. | Qǐngwèn, Zhào Fūren shì nǎrde
rén? |

6. Máo Tóngzhǐ Fūren shì Qīngdǎo rén.

Qīngwèn, Máo Fūren shì nǎrde rén?

7. Chén Tóngzhǐ Fūren shì Běijīng rén.

Qīngwèn, Chén Fūren shì nǎrde rén?

C. Transformation Drill

Change affirmative statements to negative statements.

1. Speaker: Tā shì Héběi rén.
(He/she is from Héběi.)

You: Tā bú shì Héběi rén.
(He/she isn't from Héběi.)

2. Tā shì Shāndōng rén.

Tā bú shì Shāndōng rén.

3. Tā shì Jiāngsū rén.

Tā bú shì Jiāngsū rén.

4. Tā shì Fújiàn rén.

Tā bú shì Fújiàn rén.

5. Tā shì Zhèjiāng rén.

Tā bú shì Zhèjiāng rén.

6. Tā shì Húnán rén.

Tā bú shì Húnán rén.

7. Tā shì Sìchuān rén.

Tā bú shì Sìchuān rén.

D. Transformation Drill

Add yě to the statements.

1. Speaker: Tā shì Héběi rén.
(He/she is from Héběi.)

You: Tā yě shì Héběi rén.
(He/she is from Héběi too.)

2. Tā shì Zhèjiāng rén.

Tā yě shì Zhèjiāng rén.

3. Tā shì Fújiàn rén.

Tā yě shì Fújiàn rén.

4. Tā shì Húnán rén.

Tā yě shì Húnán rén.

5. Tā shì Jiāngsū rén.

Tā yě shì Jiāngsū rén.

6. Tā shì Shāndōng rén.

Tā yě shì Shāndōng rén.

7. Tā shì Hénán rén.

Tā yě shì Hénán rén.

E. Transformation Drill

Add yě to the statements.

1. Speaker: Zhào Xiānsheng bú shì Táiwān rén.
(Mr. Zhào isn't from Táiwān.)
2. Lǐ Xiānsheng bú shì Táiběi rén.
(Mr. Lǐ isn't from Táiběi.)
3. Wáng Xiānsheng bú shì Táizhōng rén.
(Mr. Wáng isn't from Táizhōng.)
4. Huáng Xiānsheng bú shì Tǎinán rén.
(Mr. Huáng isn't from Tǎinán.)
5. Liú Xiānsheng bú shì Táidōng rén.
(Mr. Liú isn't from Táidōng.)
6. Hú Xiānsheng bú shì Jílóng rén.
(Mr. Hú isn't from Jílóng.)
7. Chén Xiānsheng bú shì Gāoxióng rén.
(Mr. Chén isn't from Gāoxióng.)

- You: Zhào Xiānsheng yě bú shì Táiwān rén.
(Mr. Zhào isn't from Táiwān either.)
- Lǐ Xiānsheng yě bú shì Táiběi rén.
(Mr. Lǐ isn't from Táiběi either.)
- Wáng Xiānsheng yě bú shì Táizhōng rén.
(Mr. Wáng isn't from Táizhōng either.)
- Huáng Xiānsheng yě bú shì Tǎinán rén.
(Mr. Huáng isn't from Tǎinán either.)
- Liú Xiānsheng yě bú shì Táidōng rén.
(Mr. Liú isn't from Táidōng either.)
- Hú Xiānsheng yě bú shì Jílóng rén.
(Mr. Hú isn't from Jílóng either.)
- Chén Xiānsheng yě bú shì Gāoxióng rén.
(Mr. Chén isn't from Gāoxióng either.)

F. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Mǎ Tóngzhì shì Běijīng rén ma?
(Is Comrade Mǎ from Běijīng?)

Tā àiren ne?
(And his/her spouse?)

- You: Tā bú shì Běijīng rén.
(He/she isn't from Běijīng.)
- Tā àiren yě bú shì Běijīng rén.
(He/she isn't from Běijīng either.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>2. Zhāng Tóngzhǐ shì Shànghǎi rén ma?
(Is Comrade Zhāng from Shànghǎi?)</p> <p>Tā àiren ne?
(And his/her spouse?)</p> | <p>Tā bú shì Shànghǎi rén.
(He/she isn't from Shànghǎi.)</p> <p>Tā àiren yě bú shì Shànghǎi rén.
(He/she isn't from Shànghǎi either.)</p> |
| <p>3. Jiāng Tóngzhǐ shì Nánjīng rén ma?
(Is Comrade Jiāng from Nánjīng?)</p> <p>Tā àiren ne?
(And his/her spouse?)</p> | <p>Tā bú shì Nánjīng rén.
(He/she isn't from Nánjīng.)</p> <p>Tā àiren yě bú shì Nánjīng rén.
(He/she isn't from Nánjīng either.)</p> |
| <p>4. Chén Tóngzhǐ shì Guǎngzhōu rén ma?
(Is Comrade Chén from Guǎngzhōu?)</p> <p>Tā àiren ne?
(And his/her spouse?)</p> | <p>Tā bú shì Guǎngzhōu rén.
(He/she isn't from Guǎngzhōu.)</p> <p>Tā yě bú shì Guǎngzhōu rén.
(He/she isn't from Guǎngzhōu either.)</p> |
| <p>5. Sūn Tóngzhǐ bú shì Chéngdū rén ma?
(Is Comrade Sūn from Chéngdū?)</p> <p>Tā àiren ne?
(And his/her spouse?)</p> | <p>Tā bú shì Chéngdū rén.
(He/she isn't from Chéngdū.)</p> <p>Tā àiren yě bú shì Chéngdū rén.
(He/she isn't from Chéngdū either.)</p> |
| <p>6. Máo Tóngzhǐ shì Qīngdǎo rén ma?
(Is Comrade Máo from Qīngdǎo?)</p> <p>Tā àiren ne?
(And his/her spouse?)</p> | <p>Tā bú shì Qīngdǎo rén.
(He/she isn't from Qīngdǎo.)</p> <p>Tā àiren yě bú shì Qīngdǎo rén.
(His/her spouse isn't from Qīngdǎo either.)</p> |
| <p>7. Yáng Tóngzhǐ shì Běijīng rén ma?
(Is Comrade Yáng from Běijīng?)</p> <p>Tā àiren ne?
(And his/her spouse?)</p> | <p>Tā bú shì Běijīng rén.
(He/she isn't from Běijīng.)</p> <p>Tā àiren yě bú shì Běijīng rén.
(His/her spouse isn't from Běijīng either.)</p> |

G. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Qīngwèn, Qīngdǎo zài nǎr?
(cue) Shāndōng
(May I ask, where is Qīngdǎo?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Qīngdǎo zài Shāndōng.
(Qīngdǎo is in Shāndōng.)</p> |
|---|--|

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. Qǐngwèn, Nánjīng zài nǎr?
Jiāngsū
(May I ask, where is Nánjīng?) | Nánjīng zài Jiāngsū.
(Nánjīng is in Jiāngsū.) |
| 3. Qǐngwèn, Guǎngzhōu zài nǎr?
Guǎngdōng
(May I ask, where is Guǎngzhōu?) | Guǎngzhōu zài Guǎngdōng.
(Guǎngzhōu is in Guǎngdōng.) |
| 4. Qǐngwèn, Shànghǎi zài nǎr?
Jiāngsū
(May I ask, where is Shànghǎi?) | Shànghǎi zài Jiāngsū.
(Shànghǎi is in Jiāngsū.)* |
| 5. Qǐngwèn, Běijīng zài nǎr?
Héběi
(May I ask, where is Běijīng?) | Běijīng zài Héběi.
(Běijīng is in Héběi.) |
| 6. Qǐngwèn, Qīngdǎo zài nǎr?
Shāndōng
(May I ask, where is Qīngdǎo?) | Qīngdǎo zài Shāndōng.
(Qīngdǎo is in Shāndōng.) |
| 7. Qǐngwèn, Shànghǎi zài nǎr?
Jiāngsū
(May I ask, where is Shànghǎi?) | Shànghǎi zài Jiāngsū.
(Shànghǎi is in Jiāngsū.) |

*Although Shànghǎi is physically located in Jiāngsū Province, it is a separate political entity. (The cities of Běijīng and Tiānjīn are also separate entities.)

H. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Lín Tóngzhì shì Húběi rén.
(Comrade Lín is from Húběi.) | <u>You</u> : Lín Tóngzhìde lǎojiā zài Húběi.
(Comrade Lín's family is from Húběi.) |
| 2. Wáng Tóngzhì shì Shānxī rén.
(Comrade Wáng is from Shānxī.) | Wáng Tóngzhìde lǎojiā zài Shānxī.
(Comrade Wáng's family is from Shānxī.) |
| 3. Huáng Tóngzhì shì Shānxī rén.
(Comrade Huáng is from Shānxī.) | Huáng Tóngzhìde lǎojiā zài Shānxī.
(Comrade Huáng's family is from Shānxī.) |
| 4. Gāo Tóngzhì shì Fújiàn rén.
(Comrade Gāo is from Fújiàn.) | Gāo Tóngzhìde lǎojiā zài Fújiàn.
(Comrade Gāo's family is from Fújiàn.) |

5. Lǐ Tóngzhī shì Sìchuān rén.
(Comrade Lǐ is from Sìchuān.)

Lǐ Tóngzhīde lǎojiā zài Sìchuān.
(Comrade Lǐ's family is from
Sìchuān.)

6. Zhōu Tóngzhī shì Zhèjiāng rén.
(Comrade Zhōu is from Zhèjiāng.)

Zhōu Tóngzhīde lǎojiā zài
Zhèjiāng.
(Comrade Zhōu's family is from
Zhèjiāng.)

7. Máo Tóngzhī shì Húnán rén.
(Comrade Máo is from Húnán.)

Máo Tóngzhīde lǎojiā zài Húnán.
(Comrade Máo's family is from
Húnán.)

I. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Tā àiren zài nǎr?
(cue) Měiguó
(Where is his/her spouse?)

You: Tā àiren xiànzài zài Měiguó.
(His/her spouse is in
America now.)

2. Tā àiren zài nǎr? Jiānádà
(Where is his/her spouse?)

Tā àiren xiànzài zài Jiānádà.
(His/her spouse is in Canada now.)

3. Tā àiren zài nǎr? Yīngguó
(Where is his/her spouse?)

Tā àiren xiànzài zài Yīngguó.
(His/her spouse is in England
now.)

4. Tā àiren zài nǎr? Déguó
(Where is his/her spouse?)

Tā àiren xiànzài zài Déguó.
(His/her spouse is in Germany
now.)

5. Tā àiren zài nǎr? Měiguó
(Where is his/her spouse?)

Tā àiren xiànzài zài Fàguó.
(His/her spouse is in America
now.)

6. Tā àiren zài nǎr? Fàguó
(Where is his/her spouse?)

Tā àiren xiànzài zài Fàguó.
(His/her spouse is in France now.)

7. Tā àiren zài nǎr? Èguó
(Where is his/her spouse?)

Tā àiren xiànzài zài Èguó.
(His/her spouse is in Russia now.)

CRITERION TEST SAMPLE

The purpose of the Criterion Test at the end of each module is to show you not only how much of the material you have learned, but also what points you need to work on before beginning to study another module.

Since the primary goal of ORN is to introduce the sound system of Standard Chinese, this test focuses on your ability to discriminate and produce tones, vowels, and consonants. Additionally, there are sections which test your ability to comprehend and produce numbers from 1 through 99 and the material in the ORN Target Lists. Your knowledge of personal names and titles and the romanization system is also tested. Read the Objectives at the beginning of the module for a description of exactly what the test covers. Note: Although the entire sound system is introduced in the Pronunciation and Romanization Module, you will be tested here only on those sounds which occur in the Target Sentences. Other sounds will be included in Criterion Tests for later modules.

Following is a sample of the Criterion Test for this module. Each section of the test, with directions and a sample question, is represented here so that you may know exactly what is expected of you after studying the ORN Module.

Minimum scores are suggested for each section of the test. Achieving these scores means that you are adequately prepared for the next module. If you fall below the minimum criterion on any section, you should review relevant study materials.

You will use a tape to complete Part I of the test. Part II is written, and you will complete Part III with your instructor. Part IV of the test (Diagnostics) indicates the passing score for each section and review materials for each section.

Part I

1. This section tests your ability to distinguish the four tones. In your test booklet you will see two syllables after each letter. The speaker will pronounce both syllables, and then say one of them again. You are to decide which syllable was repeated, and circle the appropriate one to indicate your choice. The syllables may occur in any of the four tones, regardless of which tone was used previously in the module. The same syllable may occur more than once in this section.

For example, the speaker might say: fēi...fěi and then repeat fēi.

a. fēi fěi

2. This section tests your ability to recognize the four tones in isolated syllables. The speaker will pronounce a syllable twice; you add to the written syllable the tone that you hear. Again, the syllables may occur in any of the four tones, regardless of which tone was used previously in the module.

For example, the speaker might say: fěi...fěi

a. fēi

3. This section tests your ability to recognize the four tones in two-syllable combinations. The speaker pronounces each two-syllable item twice and then pauses a moment for you to mark tones on the written syllables. For the first ten items, one of the two tones is already marked. For the last ten items, you must fill in both tones.

For example, the speaker might say: cháběi...cháběi

a. cháběi

4. In this section, you are tested on syllables which differ minimally in sound. The speaker will pronounce each syllable in an item once; then he will pronounce one of the syllables again. Decide which of the syllables was repeated, and indicate your choice by circling that written syllable in your test booklet. The syllables in this test do not necessarily correspond in every way to syllables in the Target Lists. They may vary in tone, for example.

For example, the speaker might say: fàn...fàng and then repeat fàng.

a. fàn fàng

5. In this section, you complete the romanization for the syllables that you hear. As the speaker says a syllable, write the appropriate vowel or consonant letter(s) in the blank. This tests your ability to recognize the sounds of a syllable and to use the romanization system correctly. The speaker will say each syllable twice.

For example, the speaker might say: pāng...pāng; then you would write

a. pā ng

6. This section tests your ability to understand the numbers 1 through 99 in Chinese. For each item, the speaker will say a number, and you write down the numerals for that number.

For example, you might hear: shí-sān

a. 13

7. This section tests your ability to understand questions and answers about where someone is from and where he is now. Listen to a conversation between Mr. Johnson and Comrade Zhào, who have just met. You will hear the conversation three times. The third time you hear it, a pause will follow each line. You may use these pauses to fill in the boxes in your booklet with appropriate information. (You do not have to wait for the second repetition of the conversation to fill in the answers, of course.)

For example: [You will hear a conversation similar to conversations you heard on the C-2 tapes in this module.]

	Home State or Province	Present Location
Comrade Zhào		
Mr. Johnson (Yuēhànsūn)		
Comrade Zhào's husband		
Mrs. Johnson		

8. This section tests your ability to comprehend Chinese utterances by asking you for the English equivalents. For each item, the speaker will say a sentence from the Target List twice. You indicate your understanding of the sentence by circling the letter of the English sentence which most closely matches the meaning of the Chinese sentence.

For example, you might hear: Nǐ shì shéi?...Nǐ shì shéi?

1. a. Who is she?
b. Who is he?
c. Who are you?

Part II

9. This section tests your general understanding of the Chinese system of personal names and titles. Read the family histories in your test booklet, and answer the questions.

For example,

Yáng Tíngfēng is the Chinese name used by an American, Timothy Young, now that he is living in Taipei. His Chinese surname is:

1. a. Yáng
b. Tíngfēng
c. Yáng Tíngfēng

Part III

10. This section tests your ability to pronounce the four tones. Simple sound combinations have been chosen so that special attention may be given to tone production. For each item, choose one syllable and read it aloud. As you do so, put a circle around the one you choose. The instructor will note the syllable he hears. Be sure to choose a fair sampling of all four tones, and select them in random order.

For example, you might say: mǎ

- a. mā mǎ mǎ mà

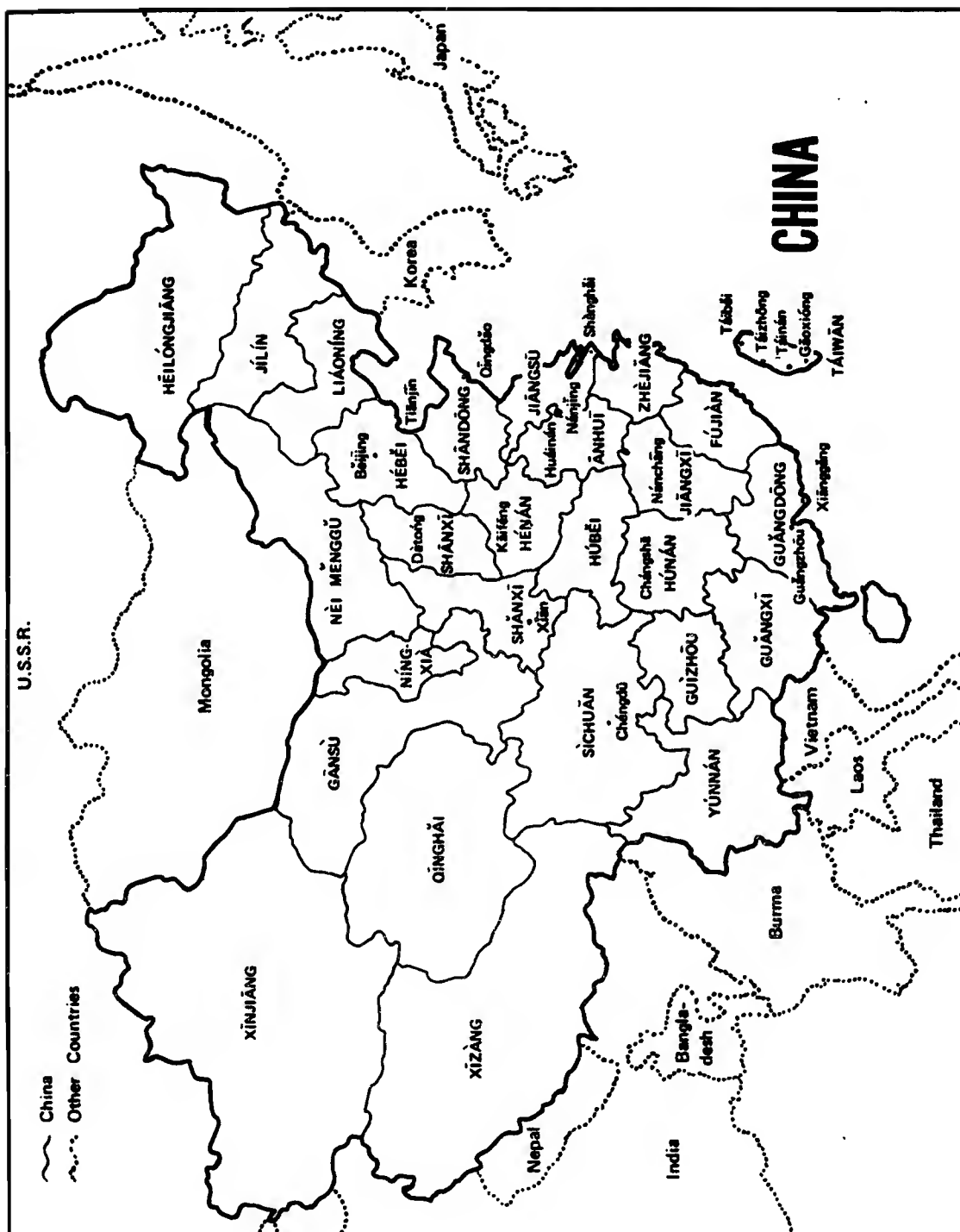
11. This section tests your ability to pronounce Chinese sounds from the Target Lists, as well as your ability to read romanization. For each item, choose one syllable and read it aloud. As you do so, put a circle around the one you choose. The instructor will note the syllable he hears. Be sure to choose syllables from each column as you go through this section of the test.

For example, you might say: nín

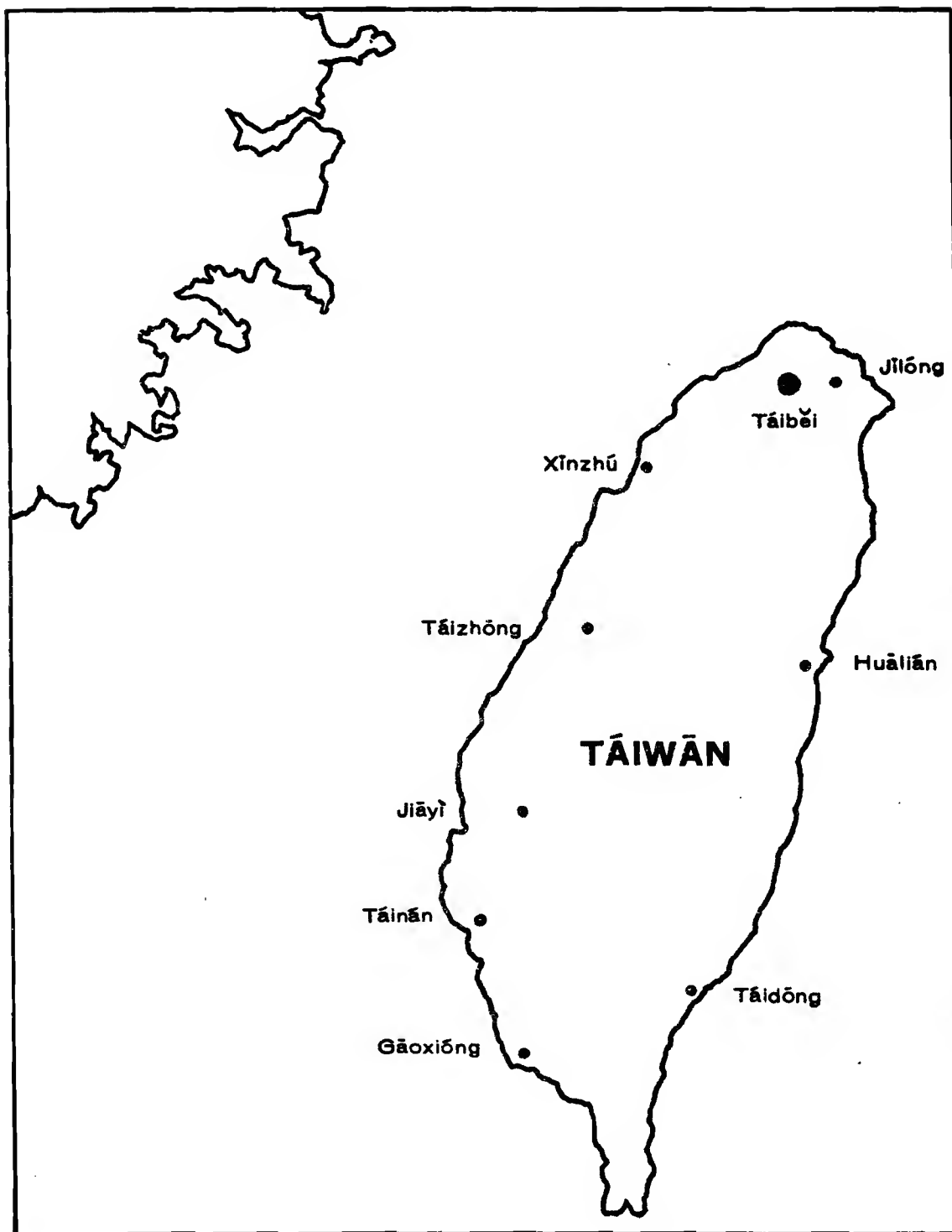
a. (nín) níng

12. This section tests your ability to locate and name main cities and provinces in China. Using the map in your booklet, point out to your instructor five cities and five provinces and name them. Pronunciation is of secondary importance here.
13. This section tests your ability to produce sentences in Chinese. Your instructor will say an English sentence from the Target Lists, and you translate it into Chinese. Your Chinese sentence must be correct both in grammar and in content.
14. This section tests your ability to make conversational use of the material covered in this module. Although limited in scope, this conversation between you and your instructor represents a situation which you are likely to encounter in the real world. As in any conversation, you are free to ask for a repetition or rephrasing of a sentence, or you may volunteer information on the subject. It is not so much the correctness of your pronunciation and grammar that is being tested as it is your ability to communicate effectively.

APPENDIX I: MAP OF CHINA



APPENDIX II: MAP OF TAIWAN



APPENDIX III: COUNTRIES AND REGIONS

Afghanistan	Āfūhàn	Germany, West	Xīdē
Albania	Āerbānīyà	Ghana	Jiānà
Algeria	Āerjǐlīyà	Gibraltar	Zhǐbùluótuó
Andorra	Āndàoěr	Great Britain	Dà Bùlìediān
Angola	Ān'gēlā	Greece	Xīlā
Argentina	Āgentíng	Greenland	Gélínglǎn
Australia	Àodàlīyà	Grenada	Gélínnàdā
Austria	Àodīlǐ (Àoguó)	Guam	Guāndǎo
Bahama Is.	Bāhāmǎ Qúndǎo	Guatemala	Guādīmǎlā
Bahrain	Bālín(guó)	Guinea	Jīnèiyà
Bangladesh	Mèngjiālā(guó)	Guinea-Bissau	Jīnèiyà Bīshào
Barbados	Bābādūosī	Guyana	Guīyānà
Belgium	Bīlīshǐ	Haiti	Hǎidì
Belize	Bólǐzǐ	Honduras	Hóngdūlāsī
Benin	Bēiníng	Hungary	Xiōngyǎlǐ
Bermuda	Běimùdǎ	Iceland	Bǐngdǎo
Bhutan	Bùdān	India	Yīndù
Bolivia	Bōlīwéiyà	Indonesia	Yīnní (Yīndùnīxiyà)
Botswana	Bócíwǎnà	Iran	Yīlǎng
Brazil	Bāxī	Iraq	Yīlākè
Britain	Yīngguó	Ireland	Āiěrlán
Bulgaria	Bǎojiǎlīyà	Israel	Yīsèlìè
Burma	Miǎndiàn	Italy	Yīdàlǐ
Burundi	Bùlóngdǐ	Ivory Coast	Xiāngyá Hǎiàn
Cabinda	Kābēndǎ	Jamaica	Yámǎijīā
Cameroun	Kāmǎilóng	Japan	Rìběn
Canada	Jiānádǎ	Java	Zhāowǎ
Cape Verde Is.	Fódé Jiǎo	Jordan	Yuēdàn
Central Africa	Zhōngfēi	Kampuchea	Jiǎnbūzhài
Chad	Zhādé	Kenya	Kēnnīyà
Chile	Zhīlǐ	Korea	Cháoxiǎn (Běijīng), Hánguó (Taiwan)
China	Zhōngguó	Kuwait	Kēwēitè
Colombia	Gēlúnbīyà	Laos	Lǎowō (Běijīng), Liáoguó (Taiwan)
Comoro Is.	Kēmóluó Qúndǎo	Latvia	Lātuowéiyà
Congo	Gāngguó	Lebanon	Líbānèn
Costa Rica	Gēsīdǎlǐjīā	Lesotho	Láisuótuó
Cuba	Gǔbǎ	Liberia	Lībīlīyà
Cyprus	Sāipǔlùsī	Libya	Lībīyà
Czechoslovakia	Jiékè (Jiékèsīluófēkè)	Liechtenstein	Lièzhīdūnshīdēng
Democratic Yemen	Mínzhǔ Yēmén	Lithuania	Lítēowǎn
Denmark	Dānmǎi	Luxemburg	Lúsēnbǎo
Djibouti	Jībùtǐ	Madagascar	Mǎdǎjiāshǐjīā, Mǎěrjiāshǐ
Dominican Republic	Duōmǐnījīā (Gònghéguó)	Malawi	Mǎlāwéi
East Timor	Dōng Dīwén	Malaysia	Mǎlǎixīyà
Ecuador	Eguādūoěr	Maldives Is.	Mǎěrdǎifū
Egypt	Āijǐ	Malí	Mǎlǐ
El Salvador	Sàěrǎwǎduó	Malta	Mǎěrtǎ
England	Yīngguó	Mauritania	Mǎolītǎnīyà
Equatorial Guinea	Chǐdào Jīnèiyà	Mauritius	Mǎolīqíusī
Estonia	Āishānīyà	Mexico	Mòxīgē
Ethiopia	Āisàibīyà (Běijīng), Yīsuǒbīyà (Taiwan)	Monaco	Mónàgē
Fiji	Fēijǐ	Mongolia	Měnggǔ
Finland	Fēnlán	Morocco	Móluōgē
France	Fǎguó, Fàguó	Mozambique	Mòsāngbǐkè
French Polynesia	Fǎshǔ Bōlīnīxiyà	Namibia	Nāmībīyà
Gabon	Jiāpéng	Nauru	Nǎolǔ
Gambia, The	Gāngbīyà	Nepal	Níbóěr
Germany	Déguó		
Germany, East	Dōngdé		

Netherlands	Hélán	United States	Měiguó
Netherlands Antilles	Āndīlìèsī Qúndǎo	Upper Volta	Shàng Wòěrtā
New Zealand	Xīn Xīlán	Uruguay	Wūlāguī
Nicaragua	Níjīālāguā	Venezuela	Wěinèiruilā
Niger	Nírìěr	Vietnam	Yuènnán
Nigeria	Nírìlǐyà	Virgin Is.	Wéiěrjīng Qúndǎo
Norway	Nuówēi	Wales	Wēiěrsī
Okinawa	Chōngshéng	Western Sahara	Xī Sāhālā
Oman	Āmàn	Western Samoa	Xī Sāmóyà
Pakistan	Bājīsītǎn	White Russia	Bái Éluósī
Palestine	Bālēsītǎn	Yemen	Yēmén
Panama	Bānāmǎ	Yugoslavia	Nánsīlāfū
Papua New Guinea	Bābūyà Xīn Jīnèiyà	Zaire	Zhāiyēr
Paraguay	Bālāguī	Zambia	Zānbīyà
Peru	Mílǔ	Zimbabwe	Jīnbābūwēi
Philippines	Fēilǔbīn		
Portugal	Pútáoyá		
Puerto Rico	Bōduōlígè		
Qatar	Kātxěr		
Réunion	Líuníwāng(dǎo)		
Rhodesia	Luódēxiyà		
Romania	Luómǎniyà		
Russia	Éguó, Èguó		
Rwanda	Lúwàngdá		
San Marino	Shèng Mǎlīnuò		
São Tomé and Príncipe	Shèng Duōmǎi hé Pūlínxībǐ		
Saudi Arabia	Shātè Ālābó (Běijīng), Shāwūdī Ālābó (Taiwan)		
Scotland	Sūgélán		
Senegal	Sāinèijīǎěr		
Seychelles Is.	Sàishéěr Qúndǎo		
Siberia	Xībóliyà		
Sierra Leone	Sàilā Lǐáng		
Sikkim	Xījīn		
Singapore	Xīnjiāpō		
Solomon Is.	Suōluómén Qúndǎo		
Somalia	Suǒmǎlǐ		
South Africa	Nánfēi		
Soviet Russia	Sūè (Taiwan)		
Soviet Union	Sūlián		
Spain	Xībānyá		
Sri Lanka	Sīlīlānkǎ		
Sudan	Sūdān		
Surinam	Sūlīnán		
Swaziland	Sīwēishīlán (Běijīng), Shīwǎjīlán (Taiwan)		
Sweden	Ruǐdiǎn		
Switzerland	Ruǐshǐ		
Syria	Xùliyà		
Tanzania	Tǎnsāngníyà		
Thailand	Tàiguó		
Togo	Duōgē		
Tonga	Tāngjiǎ		
Trinidad and Tobago	Tèlīnfǎ hé Duōbāgē		
Tunisia	Túnísī		
Turkey	Tǔěrqí		
Uganda	Wūgāndá		
Ukraine	Wūkèlán		
United Arab Emirates	Ālābó Liánhé Qiúzhǎngguó		
United Kingdom	Liánhé Wángguó		

APPENDIX IV: AMERICAN STATES

All the names of states may be followed by the word zhōu "state," for example, Ālābāmǎ zhōu.

Alabama	Ālābāmǎ
Alaska	Ālāsījiǎ
Arizona	Yàlìsāngnà
Arkansas	Ākěnsē, Ākānsàsī *
California	Jiāzhōu, Jiālǐfóniyà
Colorado	Kēluólàduō
Connecticut	Kāngnièdígé, Kāngnǎidígé
Delaware	Tèlāhuá, Délāwēi(ěr)
Florida	Fóluóliǎdá
Georgia	Qíáo zhīyà, Zuǒ zhīyà
Hawaii	Xiàwēiyí
Idaho	Āidáhé
Illinois	Yīlīnuò(sī)
Indiana	Yīndiǎnnà
Iowa	Yīāhuá, Āiāhuá
Kansas	Kānsàsī
Kentucky	Kěntǎjī
Louisiana	Lùysīdiǎnnà
Maine	Miǎnyīn
Maryland	Mǎlǐlǎn
Massachusetts	Mǎsāzhūsài, Mǎshěng
Michigan	Mìxīgēn, Mìxiégēn, Mìzhǎn
Minnesota	Míngnínsūdǎ
Mississippi	Mìxīxībǐ
Missouri	Mīsūlǐ
Montana	Méngdānà
Nebraska	Nèibùlāsījiǎ
Nevada	Nèihuádǎ
New Hampshire	Xīn Hānbùshǐěr, Xīn Hānbùxià
New Jersey	Xīn Zéxī
New Mexico	Xīn Mòxīgē
New York	Niūyuē
North Carolina	Běi Kǎluólàinà, Běi Kǎluóliǎnnà
North Dakota	Běi Dákētā, Běi Dákēdǎ
Ohio	Āhàilí
Oklahoma	Ākèlāhémǎ, Ākèlāhémǎ
Oregon	Ēlègāng
Pennsylvania	Bīnzhōu, Bīnxīfǎnyà, Bīnxīfǎnniyà
Rhode Island	Luódé Dǎo, Luódéàilǎn
South Carolina	Nán Kǎluólàinà, Nán Kǎluóliǎnnà
South Dakota	Nán Dákētā
Tennessee	Tiǎnnàxī
Texas	Dézhōu, Dékèsàsī
Utah	Yóutā, Yóuta
Vermont	Wěiméngtè, Fóméngtè
Virginia	Wēijīnīyà, Fójīnīyà
Washington	Huáshèngdūn
West Virginia	Xī Fójīnīyà
Wisconsin	Wěisīkāngxīn(g)
Wyoming	Huáimíng

*The alternative forms given in this list are not exhaustive, but are meant to give an idea of the range of transliterations.

APPENDIX V: CANADIAN PROVINCES

Alberta	Yǎbódǎ
British Columbia	Yīngshǔ Gēlúnbiyà
Manitoba	Mǎnnítuōbā
New Brunswick	Xīn Bùlúnzīwéikè
Newfoundland	Niǔfēnlándǎo
Northwest Territories	Xīběilíngdì
Nova Scotia	Xīn Sīkèshè
Ontario	Āndǎilǔ
Prince Edward Island	Àidēhuádǎo
Quebec	Kuīběikè
Saskatchewan	Sākèqíwǎn
Yukon	Yùkōng

APPENDIX VI: COMMON CHINESE NAMES

Surnames

Huáng	Zhōu	Lǐú
Wáng	Jiāng	Chén
Zhāng	Jiǎng	Yǎng
Lǐ	Gāo	Sīmǎ
Zhào	Lín	Ōuyáng
Máo	Sūn	Hú
Tāng	Sòng	Wú
Mǎ	Fāng	Liáng

Given Names (male)

Dǎilǐ	Yǒngpíng	Shàowén
Mínglǐ	Zìqiáng	Shìyǐng
Dànián	Jié	Tíngfēng
Shīmín	Zhīyuǎn	Chéng
Huá	Guóquán	Zhènnàn
Déxián		

Given Names (female)

Juān	Huīwén	Mǐnzhēn
Lǐróng	Défēn	Huīrán
Wǎnrú	Lǚ	Bíngyǐng
Měilíng	Bǎolán	Qíng
Xiùrèng	Yùzhēn	Zīyàn
Qiǎoyún	Měilì	

APPENDIX VII: CHINESE PROVINCES

<u>Pinyin Spelling</u>	<u>Map Spelling</u>
Ānhuī	Anhwei
Fújiàn	Fukien
Gānsù	Kansu
Guǎngdōng	Kwangtung
Guǎngxī	Kwangsi
Guìzhōu	Kweichow
Héběi	Hopeh
Hēilóngjiāng	Heilungkiang
Hénán	Honan
Húběi	Hupei
Húnán	Hunan
Jiāngsū	Kiangsu
Jiāngxī	Kiangsi
Jílín	Kirin
Liáoníng	Liaoning
Nèiměnggǔ	Inner Mongolia
Níngxià	Ningsia
Qīnghǎi	Tsinghai
Shāndōng	Shantung
Shānxī	Shansi
Shǎnxī	Shensi
Sìchuān	Szechuan
Táiwān	Taiwan
Xīnjiāng	Sinkiang
Xīzàng	Tibet
Yúnnán	Yunnan
Zhèjiāng	Chekiang

APPENDIX VIII: CHINESE CITIES

<u>Pinyin Spelling</u>	<u>Map Spelling</u>
Běijīng	Peking
Chángshā	Ch'ang-sha
Chéngdū	Ch'eng-tu
Dàtóng	Ta-t'ung
Gāoxióng	Kao-hsiung
Guǎngzhōu	Canton
Hángzhōu	Hang-chou
Hànkǒu	Han-k'ou
Huáinán	Huai-nan
Jīlóng	Chi-lung
Kāifēng	K'ai-feng
Nánchāng	Nan-ch'ang
Nánjīng	Nanking
Qīngdǎo	Tsingtao
Shànghǎi	Shanghai
Táiběi	Taipei
Táidōng	T'ai-tung
Táinán	T'ai-nan
Táizhōng	T'ai-chung
Tiānjīn	Tientsin
Wúchāng	Wu-ch'ang
Wúhàn	Wu-han
Xiān	Sian